FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 099 *20 May 1980*

ALBANIA

Tirana Radio Criticizes Muskie-Gromyko Vienna Meeting B 1
Colombian Ambassador Arrives 19 May B 1
Briefs: Book by Enver Hoxha B 1

BULGARIA

Palestine Popular Front Delegation Ends Visit C 1
SFRY's Pulja Arrives in Sofia on 19 May C 1
Leaders Greet Austrian Counterparts on Treaty Anniversary C 1
Todorov, Mladenov Receive French Ambassador C 2
Todor Zhivkov Visits Plovdiv 17 May C 2
Kubadinski Addresses World Parliament Sessions in Budapest C 3
[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 12 May]
Briefs: Peko Takov in Elkhovo; Public Opinion Symposium C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Denies Reports of Troops in Afghanistan [Madr, 17 May] D 1
Reaction to Warsaw Pact Committee Session Continues D 1
Party-Government Statement [RUDE PRAVO 17 May] D 1
RUDE PRAVO Editorial [17 May] D 2
West's Negative Response [Suchanek] D 5
Husak Congratulates SFRY's Mijatovic on Appointment D 5
Husak, Strougal Congratulate Castro on Anniversary of Ties D 6
Chnoupek Outlines Foreign Policy in NOVA MYSL Article D 6
Leaders Receive Visiting UN General Assembly Chairman D 7
Talks With Strougal, Indra D 7
Chnoupek Reception D 8
Talks With Chnoupek D 8
Kempny Receives Mongolian Party Delegation D 9
Minister Leaves for Cooperation Talks in Moscow D 9
Lenart Meets With CPSU Delegation in Bratislava D 9
Vojvodina Delegation Arrives in Prague for Talks D 9
Deputy Premier Receives Dubna Nuclear Institute Director D 10
Transportation Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia D 10
RUDE PRAVO on Care Needed in Selecting Party Candidates [14 May] D 10
Briefs: Exhibition on Atheism; University Admissions; D 11
Soviet Press Subscriptions

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Radio Commentator Winter Lauds Warsaw Pact Declaration E 1
Honecker Greets SFRY's Mijatovic on Election E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17/18 May]
Honecker Sends Congratulatory Telegram to Kirchschlaeger E 2
Defense Minister Issues Order on Warsaw Pact Anniversary E 2
Hoffmann Addresses Assembly E 3

Soviet Culture Minister Concludes Visit [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 May] E 5
Trade Expansion With Soviet Union Discussed E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17/18 May]
Bishop Natho Interviewed on Relations With FRG [Bonn DIE WELT 19 May] E 5

HUNGARY

Leaders Speak on Warsaw Pact Anniversary F 1
Korom Address F 1
Officials at Budapest Ceremony Listed F 1
Borbandi Address F 2
General Csemi Interview F 3
Papers Comment on Warsaw Pact Declaration F 5
NEPSZABADSAG Commentary F 5
MAGYAR HIRLAP Commentary [17 May] F 6
Army Chief of Staff in Hanoi for Friendship Visit [cross-reference] F 8
Bilateral Relations With Ecuador Discussed F 8
Briefs: Presentation of Credentials F 8

POLAND

Council of Ministers Chairman Recalls Two Vice Ministers G 1
Warsaw Radio Praises French, Soviet Meeting G 1
Gierek, Jablonski Congratulate Pope on 60th Birthday G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17/18 May]
Babiuch Congratulates Romania's Verdet on Birthday G 2
Gierek, Babiuch Participate in Party Workday G 2
Progress, Difficulties in Farm Work Reported [ZYCIE WARSZAWY 12 May] G 3
Briefs: Leszno Voivode Recalled; Writers' Cooperation With Media; G 4
Economic Accords With Denmark

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Kim Il-song Visit 9-12 May H 1
Dinner for Kim Il-song H 1
Ceausescu Toast [SCINTEIA 13 May] H 1
Kim Il-song Toast [KCNA] H 2
End of Visit [KCNA] H 4
Message to Ceausescu [KCNA] H 5
Communique on Visit [SCINTEIA 14 May] H 6
Ceausescu Congratulates SFRY President Mijatovic H 10
Prime Minister Verdet Leaves for Moscow H 10
Cazacu Receives Palestine Front Member H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Comments on Brezhnev-Giscard Meeting I 1
Addition to Sundic Commentary on Muskie-Gromyko Meeting I 2
UN Envoy Calls for Reduction of U.S., USSR Presence in Trouble Spots I 2
Commission Discusses Ties With Nonaligned Countries I 2
French CP Chief Marchais Confers With LCY Leaders I 5
[Paris L'HUMANITE 10 May]
Sri Lanka's Bandaranaike Calls on Minic [POLITIKA 13 May] I 5
NARODNA ARMIJA Reviews Book by Bulgarian Revolutionary [POLITIKA 13 May] I 6
Presidency Adopts Amendment to Procedural Rules I 6

General Cemalovic Discusses Development of Air Force I 7
Ljubicic Visits Municipalities To Review Defense Readiness I 8
Kumanovo Visit I 8
Vranje Visit I 9
Ljubicic Writes in POLITIKA on All-People's Defense I 9
TANJUG Reviews Tito's Policy on Nationalities I 10
Slovene League of Communists Presidium Views Post-Tito Tasks I 12
[BORBA 13 May]
Djuranovic Outlines Tasks in Agriculture I 13
'Stabilization' of Ground Following Earthquake Reported I 14
DELO Reports Kosovo Lignite Production Plans [30 Apr] I 15
Briefs: Serbian Delegation to FRG; Kostic With U.S. Ambassador; I 16
International Loan

TIRANA RADIO CRITICIZES MUSKIE-GROMYKO VIENNA MEETING

AU191948 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] It has been reported that the chiefs of diplomacy of the United States and Soviet Union, Muskie and Gromyko, recently met in Vienna. They had talks on certain problems of the current international situation. After the talks, the high-level representatives of Washington and Moscow assessed the meeting and stressed that it will serve American-Soviet relations. Both Muskie and Gromyko did not fail to make a number of statements on the occasion about the supposed desire of the United States and the Soviet Union for "peace and relaxation of tension."

However, facts have continually shown in the most convincing way that such meetings are of a conspiratorial and counterrevolutionary nature. They tangibly reflect the efforts of the two imperialist superpowers that, even under the conditions of fierce inter-imperialist rivalry for hegemony and spheres of influence in various regions of the world, they should agree with each other at the expense of the peoples' independence and freedom.

It is exactly the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists who are to blame for the current international situation being fraught with tension and the danger of unleashing new military aggressions by them against sovereign and free countries. Thus the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan by force of arms, while the American imperialists undertook criminal military action against Iran.

It is then under such conditions that the high-level envoys of the White House and the Kremlin met again and coined demagogical slogans in an attempt to hide their true hegemonist and expanionist intentions so as to mislead international public opinion.

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES 19 MAY

AU191943 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Mauricio Samper Cadavid, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country today.

BRIEFS

BOOK BY ENVER HOXHA--Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Eurocommunism Is Anticommunism" has come off the press. The book analyzes the ideological and political degeneration of some revisionist parties in Western Europe and it criticizes and unmasks in detail the anti-Marxist theses and concepts of the opportunistic trend that is called Eurocommunism. The book will soon be published in several foreign languages. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 17 May 80 AU]

PALESTINE POPULAR FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU161601 Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)-A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by Mr (Taisir Kuba), member of the Politburo of the PFLP, was on a visit to Bulgaria from May 11 through 16 at the invitation of the Bulgarian committee for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa. During the visit, the members of the delegation were made familiar with the successes of Bulgaria in building up the developed socialist society. The delegation had meetings at the CC of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, the Komsomol and the Bulgarian Red Cross.

During the official talks held at the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa a review was made of the situation in the Middle East. The capitulation acts of the Egyptian leadership which bring serious harm to the struggle of the Arab and African peoples for national liberation and to the consolidation of their political independence were unanimously condemned.

It was pointed out that in the situation that has been created, when the imperialist powers are trying under the cloak of the Camp David separate agreements and the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel to expand their military presence in the Middle East, the rallying of all the Arab countries, of all the units of the Palestine resistance movement and of all progressive Arab national-patriotic forces fighting for a just and a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict assume particular importance. In connection with this, stress was laid on the need for an uninterrupted strengthening and deepening of the cooperation and friendship between the Arab peoples and the countries of the socialist community and the Soviet Union above all.

The leader of the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr (Taisir Kuba), thanked the Bulgarian people for the all-round and selfless support given to the struggle which the Arab people of Palestine are fighting under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization for the restoration of their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

SFRY'S PULJA ARRIVES IN SOFIA ON 19 MAY

LD192144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Sofia--Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, arrived in Sofia today. As chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, he will have talks tomorrow with the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, Finance Minister Belcho Belchev. They will exchange views on mutual economic relations and preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the mixed commission.

LEADERS GREET AUSTRIAN COUNTERPARTS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU141934 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has wired greetings to Federal President of the Republic of Austria Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty for the restoration of Austria as an independent and democratic state.

The telegram expresses the most sincere greetings and the conviction that the good friendly relations and the links of cooperation between the people of the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen.

On the same occasion, Mr Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky.

TODOROV, MLADENOV RECEIVE FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU192119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Christiane Malitchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to Bulgaria, on the occasion of the latter's imminent final departure. On the same occasion, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Christiane Malitchenko and gave a luncheon in her honor.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS PLOVDIV 17 MAY

AU171348 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Ognyan Doynov, arrived today in Plovdiv on a visit. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was most cordially welcomed by Ivan Panev, first secretary of Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, and by other okrug and municipality leaders. Many working people gathered at the city's central square to welcome the first party and state leader.

At a meeting with the Plovdiv Okrug Party Bureau, Ivan Panev, okrug party first secretary, briefed those present on the work performed by the okrug organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference. A major part of Panev's report was devoted to the successes the working people scored during the first 4 months of 1980, as well as to their achievements in implementing the new economic mechanism. The okrug plan was so far fulfilled in all indexes.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov positively appraised the work performed by the okrug party organization and spoke about the tasks facing the national economy connected with the fulfillment of the 1980 plan and of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as with the preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He devoted special attention to problems connected with scientific-technical progress and the new economic mechanism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him were particularly cordially welcomed by the leadership and the workers collective of the data storage plant, which was built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Dimitur Zlatanov, the plant's director, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the latest achievements of the collective in the sphere of electronics, on the programs now being implemented and on the plant's future prospects.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later visited the unique Bulgarian institute for non-ferrous metallurgy, and became acquainted with the achievements in the sphere of scientific research work, of implementing new programs in the institute and with prospects for its development.

KUBADINSKI ADDRESSES WORLD PARLIAMENT SESSIONS IN BUDAPEST

AU1141742 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Special report by BTA correspondent Georgi Kotarov for OTECHESTVEN FRONT on summaries of the speeches by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, delivered to the sessions of the International Preparatory Committee of the World Parliament of People for Peace, held in Budapest 10-11 May 1980]

[Excerpts] The sessions of the International Preparatory Committee of the World Parliament of People for Peace--which will meet in Sofia from 23 to 27 September--have ended in Budapest. Three hundred representatives of national peace committees, political parties and church communities of 80 countries and also leaders of mass international organizations participated in these sessions.

Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian Preparatory Committee of the World Parliament of People for Peace, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, delivered a closing speech.

He expressed gratitude to all who stated their views on the topics discussed and who forwarded ideas and recommendations about the work of the upcoming World Parliament session. The Bulgarian delegation, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski continued, is under the impression that the interest in this people's forum of peace is constantly growing.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski expressed a deep belief that the Sofia parliament's session will become a mighty manifestation of the peace-loving forces for peace and disarmament, for cooperation and friendship among peoples, for happiness and progress of the present and future generations. This major development attracts more and more attention and the hopes of all peoples in this world who are struggling for a world free of any war or arms as well as for understanding and cooperation. This is not accidental. The future development of the world will depend to a great extent on the resolute actions and cohesion of the forces for peace, democracy and progress. The complex and exacerbated international situation created by imperialism and reaction makes this forum particularly timely and necessary, and also assigns it responsible tasks. During the discussions in Budapest, attention was focused on the essence of the 5-day September session in Sofia. The manifestations and actions during the session of the World Parliament of Peace among peoples, as discussed here in Budapest, will impressively demonstrate the willpower of all participants to make the eighties a decade of strengthening detente and confidence, and also a decade of new successes along the path toward guaranteeing peace.

The participation of the Bulgarian National Preparatory Committee's delegation led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, committee chairman, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, has largely contributed to the fruitful work of the International Preparatory Committee.

At the committee's session yesterday, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski emphasized the words of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, that "the policy of imperialism and the reactionary circles is now a policy of new tension in international relations, of a new arms race and a policy of antidetente. No matter how this policy disguises itself, it is against the interests of peace, the peoples and the working people."

That is why the main task now is to safeguard and strengthen security and peace in the world by mobilizing all forces struggling against war, regardless of difference of political convictions, racial affiliation and religious beliefs.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, in his capacity as chairman of the Bulgarian Preparatory Committee of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, acquainted those present with the practical preparatory work that is being carried out in Bulgaria. He assured them that the national preparatory committee, the Bulgarian peace movement and the entire Bulgarian public will do everything possible so that the World Parliament's session will be held under the best conditions, and will achieve the best possible results. We all are keenly interested in making this forum become a mighty demonstration of the strength and influence of the world peace movement in present times, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski said in conclusion. This is a realistic task because our present possibilities now are greater than ever before and because we can rely on the support of the vast strata of the people to whom life, creation and peace are dear.

The report that the best conditions exist in Bulgaria for successful work propitiously moved and influenced the discussions in a creative manner.

The wide representation of the Sofia peace parliament will be indicative for the world public's increased possibilities for action. WPC members, representatives of various parties and movements, eminent writers, scientists, painters and politicians are expected to come to Bulgaria. The nomination of socialist Bulgaria as host of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace is a recognition of the contribution of Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian people to the struggle for security, cooperation and social progress.

BRIEFS

PEKO TAKOV IN ELKHOVO--On 15 May Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, took part in a session of Elkhovo City municipal and party organs, during which increasing women's role in public life was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 May 80 AU]

PUBLIC OPINION SYMPOSIUM--Sofia, May 15 (BTA)--Questions on the nature and functions of public opinion under the conditions of the developed socialist society and the forms, methods and means of its study were discussed at the three-day symposium on the study of public opinion held here. Responsible party workers and scientists from the fraternal socialist countries discussed important theoretical problems of public opinion, its place and role in social management. Summarizing the conclusions of the 37 papers and scientific notices read at the sumposium, the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Yancho Georgiev, doctor of economic sciences, noted that, irrespective of the differently laid emphases, there were several points stressed in all speeches, whose significance is beyond any doubt. It was decided unanimously that public opinion is a factor of very great and still growing potential. The communist and workers' parties do not dispense and should not dispense with the great informational and operational possibilities of public opinion as factor of social development. [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 15 May 80 AU]

RUDE PRAVO DENIES REPORTS OF TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

AU191919 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 80 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Notes": "Fantasy Caused by Heat?"]

[Text] Mr Aming Wakman obviously could be the owner of a thriving and profitable duck [kachna; may also be translated as "canard"] farm. Who is he and how has he earned such an evaluation of his abilities? He calls himself the secretary general of some sort of an Afghan socialist national party and he has just bred a super-canard by claiming that Czechoslovak soldiers are operating in Afghanistan. Wakman has even counted them by planting in the Czechoslovak camp a perfectly disguised spy who informed him that there are exactly 5,000 soldiers from Czechoslovakia there.

It goes without saying that this is nonsense and a provocative lie. No Czechoslovak soldiers are in Afghanistan, of course. But it is certain that such an abnormal figment of one's imagination is not the result of excessive heat but of blunt political hatred. Every stupidity suits him well to besmirch the Afghan revolution, no matter how embarrassing it may be, particularly when it is linked with the naive belief that it will obscure the entire extensive aggressive mechanism which imperialism keeps steadily in motion from the outside against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The hostile campaigns over Afghanistan, are boring and have already lost their pungent smell, and they are becoming increasingly boring as the necessity becomes more obvious to finally face the truth about the irreversible nature of the revolutionary changes in that country and about the Afghan Government's sincere endeavor to settle relations with its neighbors to the benefit of all, as contained in the set of proposals submitted this week. However, international reaction wants to sustain the provocative commotion over Afghanistan at any price. Wakman's fabrications, which have absolutely no foundation, are merely further evidence of this.

We are surprised that some Italian bourgeois papers have provided space for this new anti-Czechoslovak exhibition, this time with an Afghan flavor. Or would it be more logical not to be surprised?

REACTION TO WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

Party-Government Statement

AU191226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 80 p 1

["CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee"]

[Text] Prague, 16 May--The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Goverment have discussed the results of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact at its 14-15 May meeting in Warsaw at which the member states recalled the historical significance of the 25th anniversary of the pact.

Since its foundation, the Warsaw Pact has played a decisive role in the defense of socialism and in the struggle for peace and the security of nations. It shows an active approach to the solution of the most important questions of the present--to the elimination of the threat of the outbreak of a war, to strengthening peace, to the development of equal cooperation among states and to lessening international tension.

The significance of the Warsaw Pact, this fraternal alliance of the socialist countries, stands out particularly today when, as a consequence of aggressive actions and stepped up activity of the forces of imperialism and reaction, a deterioration of the international situation has taken place. By further escalating feverish armaments, reactionary forces, especially NATO, are trying to gain military supremacy, grossly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and suppress the struggle of nations for freedom and social progress. They strive to reverse all the positive achievements of the past years in the process of developing the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have expressed full support for the adopted declaration and note with satisfaction that the Political Consultative Committee formulated, on the basis of a profound analysis, tasks the implementation of which can help to decisively repel attacks against the forces of socialism, peace and progress and strengthen security and international cooperation. The session has again shown that the Warsaw Pact countries are consistent fighters for peace, freedom and the independence of nations and for the policy of detente. Evidence of this is a number of significant new initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and at gradual disarmament, at eliminating critical situations and hotbeds of tension, and at fully ensuring security, especially in Europe. Those initiative-filled proposals proceed from the conviction that the policy of detente does not and cannot have any logical alternative and that it is necessary to protect all the positive achievements attained so far in implementing the policy of detente and to further develop this policy. The Warsaw Pact has confirmed that it is an effective factor of peace and stability in international relations.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government ascribe fundamental importance to the fact that the declaration reaffirms the resolve of all the fraternal socialist countries to strengthen and develop in all respects their close mutual cooperation and coordination in building and defending socialism and in safeguarding world peace. They regard the united course of action of the socialist countries as the decisive factor for the fulfillment of all the great peace tasks formulated at this session of the Warsaw Pact.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government declare in the name of all Czechoslovak people that they will strive energetically, in the spirit of the conclusions of the adopted documents and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the broadest progressive and peace-loving forces, for the preservation and strengthening of peace and for further victories of socialism and progress in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have endorsed the course of the Czechoslovak delegation, expressed full approval of the adopted documents and adopted measures for their comprehensive realization.

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU191334 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Voice of Reason and Peace"]

[Text] The jubilee session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee that took place in Warsaw has reconfirmed the tradition of this supreme body of the military-political alliance of the fraternal socialist countries--the tradition that each of its sessions means significant new peace initiatives.

The 25 years of the existence of the Warsaw Pact is a period that has been marked by pronounced changes in the international situation. The Warsaw Pact was concluded at a time when the cold war was at its height and when the imperialist countries were threatening to transform the strained relations among countries with different social systems into a war conflict. How substantially the world has changed since then. The seventies especially have been marked by substantial progress in international detente. The fundamental task of all peace-loving forces--to prevent the outbreak of war in Europe, strengthen peace and ease international tension--has been successfully fulfilled. It is an achievement of truly historic dimensions that the tragic cycle--world war, a brief breathing space with peace, a new world war--has been successfully broken. The fact that Europe is experiencing its fourth decade of life in peace fills the peace-loving people all over the world with the deep confidence that it will be possible in the future to eliminate wars from the life of society. This is a prospect that bears an enormous mobilizing force.

The session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee analyzed the substance of the processes taking place on the international scene, characterized the positive results that have been achieved in detente and warned against the dangers and obstacles placed by imperialism together with Beijing hegemonism in the way of peace.

There are quite a number of positive results: the territorial and political realities that came into being in Europe after World War II have been acknowledged, international stability in Europe has been strengthened and the Conference on European Security and Cooperation has become a significant milestone not only in the peaceful development of Europe but also on the global scale.

Even though it is more modest, the progress achieved in the area of lessening military tension is nevertheless encouraging. It was possible to reduce armament in some respects--the reduction even included strategic weapons, the most destructive. Relations of peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems have developed. The socialist countries associated in the Warsaw Pact deserve decisive credit for attaining these positive results.

The fundamental foreign policy task of the Warsaw Pact is--as stressed at Political Consultative Committee session--to build a world free of wars, a world that would fulfill the eternal desire to mankind to live in peace. The Warsaw Pact states, supported by all peace-loving forces of the world, are determined to unflinchingly follow this path in the future as well. Nothing can discourage them and make them go even one step astray.

The struggle for peace and detente continues, and is continuing under more complicated and more exacting conditions. The international situation has become more complicated and the threat to the cause of peace and detente has increased. The imperialist forces led by the present U.S. administration are erecting new obstacles in the way of peace and in the way of reconstruction of international economic relations on an equal basis. In the struggle for energy and raw material resources they increasingly resort to military force.

The session in Warsaw proposed significant new initiatives, the implementation of which would mean a substantial step forward on the path toward a firm and lasting world peace. The declaration adopted at the session proposes that a meeting of heads of states from all parts of the world on the highest level be held in the nearest future. This meeting should deal with the most important international issues--the elimination of dangerous hotbeds of tensions, problems of European security and the preservation of peace in Europe. This is a significant and far-reaching proposal because such a meeting on the highest level could, as demonstrated by the good experiences acquired at the Helsinki conference, become a significant milestone on the way to building peaceful relations among states of all continents.

The socialist states are, as stressed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, ready to negotiate with everyone as long as the cause of world peace and detente is served.

The Warsaw Pact states have used all their authority to take a stand against imperialism's attempts to rekindle hostility and distrust in Europe and to reintroduce cold war practices to Europe. The process of European detente that received such a significant impetus at the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation must continue, the declaration from the Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee stresses. The forthcoming meeting of representatives of signatories of the Final Act that is to convene in Madrid this fall must play a positive role in this process. It can fulfill this mission only if it takes place in a constructive atmosphere.

The Political Consultative Committee has again stressed that military detente, which is an objective and the most topical need, assumes a central place among the present urgent international problems. In this context the Warsaw Pact states reminded the Western countries, especially those associated in NATO, of their former proposals and addressed to them an appeal to conduct further negotiations and to hold a constructive dialogue. It is necessary, above all, to convene without delay a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Such a conference must become, just as the Helsinki conference in 1975, an important milestone in Europe's path to further detente. Much preparation for this conference could be done at the Madrid meeting.

A treaty concluded by the states that participated in the Helsinki conference to the effect that they would not be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other would be a no less important step on the way to European and global peace. The treaty could become a sort of nonaggression pact and--in view of the fact that its signatories possess the decisive arms arsenals in the world--also a significant step toward preventing war. The adoption of measures to strengthen the security guarantees of nonnuclear states and other steps toward reducing military tension, as proposed by the socialist countries, would also be necessary.

The Warsaw session devoted much attention to the danger for Europe posed by nuclear and missile weapons and this was because these weapons are among the most destructive. It is urgent to work out an agreement concerning medium-range nuclear missiles. However, the cancellation or suspension of the implementation of the NATO Council's decision of December 1979, according to which some 600 new American missile systems are to be deployed on the territory of West European states, is an inevitable prerequisite for such an agreement.

These and other proposals were raised at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. These initiatives are all the more valuable because they were submitted at a time when the horizons of international life have been overcast by dark clouds and when there is no task more urgent than to do everything possible to avert the threat of a worldwide war.

The path to a dialogue is open. It only depends on the other side's, on the NATO countries' response to these initiatives and this appeal.

The world has again had the opportunity to compare attitudes to the fundamental task mankind is facing today and to the question of insuring peace. From Warsaw, from the session of the Political Consultative Committee, people of all continents could hear a resolute voice for peace, from Brussels, from the session of the NATO pact, they could hear a voice for the escalation of tension, for further armament, and for the material preparation of war.

The CSSR is a firm part of the Warsaw Pact. The program of the struggle for peace contained in the declaration is in accordance with the basic goal of our foreign policy as stipulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress. That is stressed in the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government declared in the name of all Czechoslovak people that they will strive energetically, in the spirit of the conclusions of the adopted documents, for the preservation and strengthening of peace, for further victories of socialism and progress in the world.

This is a program calling our entire society to the struggle for peace. We will not spare forces and will do everything possible to take a dignified part in its fulfillment in firm alliance with the fraternal socialist countries.

West's Negative Response

LD192302 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The North Atlantic alliance is faced with the reality of new peace proposals put by the socialist countries. Radio Prague's analyst Milan Suchanek points to the fact that NATO is obliged to react to these proposals regardless of the fact that last week the NATO gathering in Bussels endorsed an orientation toward increased armaments, including new missiles to be deployed in West Europe.

The declaration and other documents adopted at the Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Treaty alliance's political consultative committee are of such importance that they simply cannot be played down by phrases. Nevertheless, a constructive answer has not yet come forward from the West. The first reactions, especially in the United States, do not give rise to escessive optimism. Tom Reston of the State Department, commenting on the proposal to convene a world summit, said that such a conference could not contribute to preserving peace in the world. This reaction shows that Washington has again decided in favor of a policy of confrontation, in favor of a dangerous game which may provoke a world holocaust.

We still remember a similar summit meeting in 1975 which was a great success of the peace efforts of the socialist countries in Europe. It was the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also held on the initiative of socialist countries, which helped remove numerous problems in Europe and substantially improved the international atmosphere.

Now, with the unrealistic foreign policy line of the United States jeopardizing even the positive results of European peaceful coexistence, it is more than ever necessary for the nations to strive to remove present-day hotbeds of tension for present and future generations. This is why the declaration issued by the Warsaw Treaty countries emphasizes the importance of abiding by the principles of international relations as stipulated in the Helsinki Final Act, pointing at the same time to the importance of preparations for the forthcoming meeting of signatories of the Helsinki Final act on European security and cooperation which is to be held in Madrid.

All this confirms that the declaration expressing the views of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty alliance objectively answers the interests of all nations desiring to live in a world without wars. It expresses the basic right of all people in the world, the right to live in peace.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MIJATOVIC ON APPOINTMENT

LD162234 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulation on Friday to Yugoslav Presidium Chairman Cvijetin Mijatovic on his appointment.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY OF TIES

LD160230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. The telegram reads:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we sincerely greet the Cuban leadership and the fraternal Cuban people on the occasion of the important anniversary of 20 years of the normalization of diplomatic relations between our two countries. Our mutual contacts, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have reflected in the past 20 years the successes of our mutual, fruitful and fraternal cooperation in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. Together with our people we are pleased at the great successes achieved by the Cuban Republic in the construction of a socialist society and on the international level. The Cuban people--under the leadership of their communist party--have displayed in the past period great heroism in the construction and defense of their socialist country. The Cuban Republic has earned extraordinary authority and a firm standing in the world through its endeavor for world peace and progress, in its fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and through its contribution to the creation of international contacts based on the principles of equality and justice.

We are firmly with you and give our support to your people's determination to defend the freely chosen path of constructing a new and just society within the framework of the current complex international conditions when the imperialist and reactionary circles are stepping up international tension, and the United States, through its military maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea, is directly endangering the Cuban Republic. We highly praise Cuba's international aid given to the countries fighting for their national liberation and independence and to those who have already liberated themselves from the imperialist yoke. We assure you that Czechoslovakia will further continue--in the spirit of socialist internationalism--to develop the fraternal bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Cuban Republic, strengthen and develop these bonds for the benefit of our nations and in the interest of peace, justice and progress in the world.

At the end of the telegram, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal express the hope that Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz will achieve new successes in constructing a socialist society and in developing the economy, culture and the well-being of the Cuban Republic.

CHNOUPEK OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY IN NOVA MYSL ARTICLE

LD171842 Prague CTK in English 1459 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia will strive in its foreign policy for a lasting peace and disarmament, cooperation between nations and social progress also in the present sharpened international conditions, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek writes in the communist party periodical NOVA MYSL.

In the last thirty-five years, Czechoslovakia helped create such an international balance of forces that would provide the most favourable conditions on world scale for the development of socialism.

It has taken an active approach to the common and coordinated foreign political activity within the Warsaw Treaty, and to the development of international socialist division of labour within CMEA.

Together with the other fraternal socialist countries Czechoslovakia is consistently opposed to the Maoist leadership and its big power chauvinism which threatens by its aggression not only the countries of Indochina, but also worldwide stability.

Czechoslovak foreign policy supports the efforts of the Korean people for a reunification of their country and the demand of People's Korea for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

The minister re-iterates the Czechoslovak position on a Middle East settlement demanding complete withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories and safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Czechoslovakia also welcomed the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan and denounces the continuing intervention of counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan from other countries and the growing interference of Washington and Beijing in the country's internal affairs.

Czechoslovakia also welcomed the revolution of the Iranian people and rejects the U.S. attempts to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. These attempts seek to restore Iran's dependence on imperialism. Czechoslovakia has always supported the just struggle of the people of South Africa against colonialism, imperialism and racism and puts special emphasis on the development of contacts with the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In relation to advanced capitalist states Czechoslovakia proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems. Czechoslovak foreign policy in relation to these states is marked not only by principled and long-term approach, but also flexibility and ability to solve seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

The minister writes that Czechoslovakia supports the view that a decision on the calling of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament should be passed by the Madrid meeting of Helsinki conference participants later this year. Czechoslovakia will do everything that this meeting documents the will to talks and not confrontation, despite the complex political climate. [sentence as received]

LEADERS RECEIVE VISITING UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

Talks With Strougal, Indra

LD192151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received in Prague's Hrzansky Palace today Salim Ahmed Salim, chairman of the 34th UN General Assembly Session, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. Lubomir Strougal stressed during the conversation the role and purpose of the United Nations in solving topical and long-term international political and economic questions and problems. Both representatives stressed the significance of seeking effective ways toward detente and underlined the vital interest of the nations of the world in disarmament and the development of peaceful all-round cooperation.

Salim Ahmed Salim praised the active work of Czechoslovakia in the United Nations and the support provided by Czechoslovakia to the struggle of African and Asian countries for freedom and independence, and for economic and social progress, and expressed his belief that this will continue.

Salim Ahmed Salim was also received today by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. They exchanged views on the role and mission of the United Nations in the interest of overcoming the current deteriorated international situation. They also discussed the further progress of detente, arms limitation and disarmament.

Chnoupek Reception

LD200143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, gave a reception in Cerninsky Palace in Prague yesterday in honor of Salim Ahmed Salim, chairman of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly. Present at the reception was Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central committee; and other personalities. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Salim Ahmed Salim delivered toasts at the reception.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD191952 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and visiting President of the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly Salim Ahmed Salim met here on Monday for talks on international topics and the U.N. role in preserving peace and international security.

They noted that in the present tense international situation, one of the most pressing tasks is to maintain and expand detente as the only rational alternative in international developments, and to extend it also into the military sphere.

Minister Chnoupek acquainted Salim Ahmed Salim with the main conclusions of last week's session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Salim Ahmed Salim appreciated the active and constructive role playsd by Czechoslovakia in the United Nations, also as chairman of the U.N. Security Council in 1978-1979, as well as the significance for progress in disarmament of the declaration on international cooperation for attaining the goals of disarmament, adopted on Czechoslovakia's initiative by the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Minister Chnoupek acquainted Salim Ahmed Salim with the Czechoslovak stand on the so-called Afghan question which has been misused by certain circles for launching an extensive anti-peace, anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign.

The minister and the U.N. General Assembly chairman also exchanged opinions on ways of solving the Middle East crisis, on the role of the nonaligned movement in the United Nations and in current international affairs, and on U.N. tasks in efforts to achieve complete elimination of colonialism and full realization of the rights of nations to self-determination.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Salim Ahmed Salim also discussed the special session of the U.N. General Assembly due to be held in summer, under the latter's chairmanship, on a new international economic order and other economic issues.

In the course of the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two representatives noted with satisfaction the continuing development of relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania.

KEMPNY RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD192312 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Prague--The visiting delegation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Nyamyn Mishigdordzhe was received here on Monday, at the close of its stay in Czechoslovakia, by Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Josef Kempny.

He briefed the delegation on the fulfillment of the tasks of the economic policy of the party, and on preparations for the 16th congress of the party.

MINISTER LEAVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD191740 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Electrotechnical Industry Minister Milan Kubat left here on Monday for a working visit to the Soviet Union.

He will meet with Soviet ministry officials for talks on the possibilities of further widening cooperation. The talks will center particularly on scientific-technological cooperation, specialization in semiconductors, joint research and development of telephone systems, specialization and cooperation concerning a unified series of asynchronous motors, and the development of a new series of direct current motors.

LENART MEETS WITH CPSU DELEGATION IN BRATISLAVA

LD192356 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Vladimir Gusev, first secretary of the Saratovskiy Obkom and Nikolay Aleksandrov, chairman of the Saratovskiy Oblispolkom who head a delegation from Saratovskaya Oblast to the days of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the West Slovak region.

During a cordial discussion, Comrade Lenart briefed the guests on the results of the 35-year building efforts of the working people in Slovakia.

VOJVODINA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD191158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Prague, May 19 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the provincial government of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, headed by provincial Premier Nikola Kmezic, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government.

During the four-day visit to Czechoslovakia, the delegation will, with its host, Deputy Prime Minister J. Zahradnik and other Czechoslovak Government and economy representatives, confer on Vojvodina's contribution to Yugoslav-Czechoslovak economic and scientific-technical cooperation. In addition to Prague, the delegation will visit Bratislava, Plzen, Mari Janski Lazne and Karlovy Vary.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES DUBNA NUCLEAR INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

LD192306 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan received here Monday director of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna (USSR) Nikolay Bogolyubov.

They discussed the activity and share of Czechoslovak experts in the realization of the program of this research centre of socialist countries. Nikolay Bogolyubov highly appreciated the research work of Czechoslovak scientists in the Dubna Institute.

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD161358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Prague, May 16 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Yugoslav committee for transport and communications Ante Zelic today ended his visit to Czechoslovakia. In Prague he had talks with his Czechoslovak opposite number Vladimir Blazek, Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak and Deputy Prime Minister Jindrich Zahradnik who is also chairman of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation.

On behalf of their governments, Zelic and Blazek signed an agreement on road transport. Czechoslovakia is interested in increasing its use of Yugoslav roads, railways, Adriatic ports and rivers, especially the Danube, for transport.

RUDE PRAVO ON CARE NEEDED IN SELECTING PARTY CANDIDATES

AU200806 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 80 p 3

[Jan Bartik article in the column "The Party and Society": "They Are Taking Care of the Candidates; Knowledge Acquired in Ziar nad Hronom District"]

[Summary] In Ziar nad Hronom district, which is "an industrial district, around 450 candidates are admitted to the CPSL annually. The overwhelming majority are young people under 30 years of age. But it sometimes happens that a young candidate, who was suggested for the CPSL by the Socialist Youth Union committee and whose application had also been signed by an older and experienced comrade, is later not admitted to membership.

"Why? Where was the mistake, and who is to blame?"

Comrade Salman, district party committee secretary, says that the mistake had been made already in selecting the candidate. "Many young candidates are incapable of getting rid of their idealistic world outlook, and even their moral features and political attitudes are not appropriately crystallized and firm. Thus it is not surprising that a candidate is not admitted as a CPSL member. Of course, this usually happens if the guarantor of the candidate himself lacks sufficient influence over the young person. It is not sufficient merely to sign his application for party membership..."

"This is also proved by dialogue with the candidates at the regular schoolings." As soon as a young person is approved for candidacy, he takes part in the weekly schooling, where he is acquainted with the postulates of intraparty life. In Ziar District particular stress is placed on the internationalist training of the candidates; furthermore, the candidates meet their guarantors twice a year for a talk. "Quite a few candidates have frankly told us, Alojz Kral, director of the house of political education, tells us, that it is difficult to regard their guarantor as an example if he himself is frequently absent from work, and regularly drinks quite a lot. This means that the committee does not always select a correct and exemplary guarantor. That is also why our lecturers often talk to the guarantor, too."

The remarks and suggestions made by the candidates are also interesting. "They say frankly and without shyness what they do not like, and why. Those who come from plants are bolder and also more frank, and they have a more crystallized class view, even on international events.

"'And this has led us,' Michael Zavadsky, lecturer of the House of Political Education, says, 'to the realization that we must improve the quality of intraparty upbringing particularly in smaller village organizations. That is why we transfer young candidates to larger and more closely situated CPSL plant organizations which have politically more mature propagandists.'"

A candidate's political growth and his civic involvement can be influenced most by his guarantor. This is testified to by the many plant organizations in the district where they select guarantors carefully and thus have almost no party membership rejections.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION ON ATHEISM--An exhibition "Our Atheist Traditions" was opened on 6 May in the Slovak National Museum in Bratislava in the presence of L. Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and R. Jurik, head of a CPSL Central Committee department. The exhibits demonstrate the history and development of the atheist and anti-clerical movement in the CSSR prior to the CPCZ's establishment and up to 1938. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 80 p 2 AU]

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS--Almost 17 percent of young people of the appropriate age group will be admitted to universities for the 1980-81 academic year. The social expenditures for training a university graduate now amount to Kcs200,000. University-level schools in Slovakia will accept approximately 14,000 new students in 1980-81: 54.4 percent of them for technological branches; 23.7 percent for universities; 10.3 percent for agricultural university-level schools; 10.6 percent for the University School of Economy; and 0.5 percent for the university-level art schools. A total of 18.3 percent of all accepted students will study engineering; 10 percent electrical engineering; 8.9 percent construction; 4.9 percent chemical technologies; 2.8 percent medicine; 2.5 percent law; and 1.1 percent pharmaceutics. Only about 40 percent of all applicants have applied to study technical sciences, instead of the required 54.4 percent. The number of applications for medical studies, law and the humanities exceeds by far the planned number of students to be accepted. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 80 p 3 AU]

SOVIET PRESS SUBSCRIPTIONS--In the Czech Socialist Republic subscriptions to 1,860 Soviet newspapers and periodicals have a total delivery of 729,000 copies per issue; in Slovakia subscriptions to 2,186 papers and periodicals result in the delivery of 465,000 copies per issue. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 May 80 p 5 AU]

RADIO COMMENTATOR WINTER LAUDS WARSAW PACT DECLARATION

DW191118 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 17 May 80

[Heinz Winter commentary]

[Text] There is nobody among us, dear listeners, who does not realize the explosive state of current world political affairs, who is not most deeply bewildered by the threats and aggressive course of the United States and NATO. Attacks are launched on the successes of detente which were achieved at great effort during the past decade. There is rearmament instead of disarmament. Force replaces negotiations, and indeed there is an overt and deliberate playing with fire. It is a dangerous situation, conjured up by the gross and blind anticommunism of the reactionary imperialist circles (?threatening peace) through their hatred of socialist achievements. [passage indistinct]

Again in this tense political climate, a signal comes from the East. The voice of reason has been raised at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which affirmed the will to cooperate in solving the urgent problems of this world. Despite the muscle-play of the West, the committee showed how considerate it is. Despite the heavy burdens to the policy of peaceful coexistence, the unmistakable statement was made that we, the states of the world socialist system, are about to set up a world without war. We will allow no one to dissuade us from this goal. Safeguarding security and peace, it says in the Warsaw declaration addressed to all states, governments and political groups, will also in the future be the prime objective of socialist foreign policy.

The proposals submitted to make peace survive are concrete, real and therefore acceptable. They hit the heart of the matter. They show the only practicable way to coexistence of nations under the circumstances of today and tomorrow. A summit meeting of the leading representatives of states of all regions has been recommended, with the agenda including negotiations aimed at the elimination of international hotbeds of tension as well as the preservation of security and peace in Europe, the continent where the largest military potentials face each other directly.

The other seven points envisage efforts to prevent the spirit and resolutions of Helsinki from getting bogged down, but rather to make them the basis of relations between states. This applies to arms control measures as well as the affirmation of the non use of force in international relations, and the ban on all mass annihilation weapons.

It is obvious that the purpose of the proposals is as simple as it is convincing. The relapse into the times of cold or even hot war must be halted. No opportunity, not even the last one, must be left unused to preserve peace and thus life on this globe. I really think that this new peace initiative is an encouragement to all nations not to be intimidated by (?threats) of war, embargo and boycott, not to be led away from the road of political solutions of conflicts.

The Warsaw declaration, which is worth studying very thoroughly, dear listeners, is a document which not only clears the way for the policy of peace, but also proves the humanist nature of socialism. We, the workers class which has come to power, are set against the right of war practiced by the exploiters classes for decades. This is the duty of peace. It has long ceased to be only an ideal to be pursued but, as the past 3 1/2 decades have proved in Europe, it is a feasible principle. However, and this also is true, its implementation must be fought for in a hard class struggle.

Our socialist system for the first time offers mankind a real chance to prevent world wars, because it has given peace a material basis. We have made peace defensible. This should not be forgotten by all those who try to block the policy of detente. We do not need peace because we are weak, we guarantee it because we are strong.

HONECKER GREETS SFRY'S MIJATOVIC ON ELECTION

AU191257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 May 80 p 1

["Congratulations for Cvijetin Mijatovic: Greetings to Presidium Chairman"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Cvijetin Mijatovic, newly elected chairman of the SFRY Presidium:

On your election to the post of chairman of the SFRY Presidium, I extend to you best greetings and congratulations.

I add to this the deep conviction that the comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY will further successfully develop and deepen in the spirit of the friendly meetings with Comrade Tito, who is not forgotten by us. I wish you much success in your high office, as well as personal good health, well-being and creative vigor.

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO KIRCHSCHLAEGER

LD151015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker has sent a cordially worded congratulatory telegram to the Austrian federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty. It praises the Austrian people's achievements in shaping a happy future and their persistent work for a life in peace and good neighborliness with other peoples.

The Austrian State Treaty and Austria's perpetual neutrality are underlined as an essential element of detente, security and stability in Europe. The certainty is expressed that the good and flourishing relations between the GDR and Austria, which are constantly being strengthened for the benefit of both sides, are of great use to both peoples and of great importance to the process of detente and European cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD140909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0205 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Berlin--In an Order of the Day to mark the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann has paid tribute to the great services of the firmly established class and arms alliance for the peace and security of the European peoples.

"Guided by the Leninist ideas of the collective defense of socialism, and led by experienced communists and workers parties, over the past quarter-century our states, which are fraternally grouped around the Soviet Union, have resolutely warded off all attempts by the imperialists to roll back socialism, to weaken it, to blackmail it economically or to force it to its knees militarily," the Order of the Day states.

The united socialist military power has no objective other than that of the protection of the vital interests of the workers and all other working people, and all peace-loving peoples. The Order of the Day assures the party and state leaders, the working people of the GDR and all fraternal peoples and armies that the members of the National People's Army will spare no effort "alongside the glorious Soviet Army and all other fraternal armies to raise the vigilance, the fighting strength and combat readiness of our troop units and formations and the defense capability of our states."

Hoffmann Addresses Assembly

LD122330 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 12 May 80

[Report on a festive assembly held at the GDR Defense Ministry on 12 May marking the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, addressed by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann]

[Text] [Begin Hoffmann recording] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, allow me to welcome you all cordially to today's festive assembly dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the founding of our socialist defense community. We express a special cordial welcome to the military attaches of the Warsaw Pact member states, to the representative of the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces with the National People's Army and his staff, as well as to the leading representatives of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. [applause] [end recording]

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, gave the festive address. He is the highest ranking officer of the National People's Army, proven in many class battles, a fighter in Spain, a pioneer of the first hour, allied with the history of our republic and our workers' and peasants' army. He speaks the language of the experienced socialist soldier. But it is not a pithy language; it contains no saber rattling. The army general has cordial, but also serious, concerned words, always imbued by optimism; thoughts and words approprite and worthy of this anniversary.

[Begin Hoffmann recording] Dear comrades and friends, how many people during the past weeks and days have pondered deep and long over their life so far and their future, more than they do as a rule. Nobody can say, but the dark shadows which fell over the world from the power centers of imperialism, the provocations and threats of war and military adventures have caused many people to ask: How secure is our future, how firm is peace?

During the first days of May, we recalled with deep esteem the deed of liberation by the Soviet people and its glorious soldiers, who 35 years ago brought us peace and salvation from fascist tyranny. Today we pay tribute to a quarter of a century of the existence of our socialist military coalition which has always proven itself as the schield of socialism and peace against all imperialist attacks. Also, the members of the National People's Army, the frontier troops, civil defense and all other armed security and protection organs of our country will, during these days, have many thoughts linking them with the great community to which they belong.

Yes, all of us are members of the first coalition of states in the history of mankind which is free from all exploitation and oppression, which needs peace in order to flourish, and which creates peace. If forced to do battle, then it holds more against the aggressor than humanistic ideals--superior fighting morale and love for peace--steeled and courageous fighters which are ready and capable to defeat the imperialist troops decisively. [end recording]

The speaker then paid tribute to the history of the socialist defense coalition, which now encompasses a quarter of a century. Since May 1955, he said, their peoples and armies stand shoulder by shoulder for the defense of the socialist achievements and for the happiness of mankind. The united state power of the liberated workers and peasants has, led by experienced communist parties, proven itself to be the main force for safeguarding peace and security on our planet, and the initiator of all constructive proposals and actions for political and military detente, for a climate of common sense and understanding in the communion between the states and peoples. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann then dealt with the current world situation, which cannot leave a socialist soldier committed to peace and our states and soldiers indifferent.

[Begin Hoffmann recording] The sabotage of SALT II by the U.S., NATO's long-term program, the Camp David separate agreements, the Brussels missile decision of December 1979, the U.S. fleet movements in the Indian Ocean, in the Persian Gulf and in the Caribbean; all these are events aimed at changing the political and military balance of power in the world on a long-term basis, and at ending international detente.

The aim is clear. The Carter administration, as the spearhead of the U.S. striving at world hegemony, wants to push the other imperialist powers into an attack formation against the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact states allied with it and the young nation states. The Carter administration wants to check the influence of the three main revolutionary currents of our era in international events. For this reason, the cold war warriors in the White House and in the Pentagon, together with their most important NATO partners, also strive for working together with Mao's successors in the Chinese leadership. For this reason, they support all bankrupt and corrupt regimes anywhere in the capitalist world.

We celebrate the 25th anniversary of the socialist defense coalition at a time when much is at stake for the future of peoples, as peace is again exposed to serious dangers, as the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, said in his Brandenburg speech.

In all our endeavours to ease the international situation, to advance disarmament, to check a new arms race and to promote confidence-building measures, it is important not to forget the most important lesson of the history of our alliance. As long as imperialism exists as a social system and as a military power, peace can and will only exist if socialism is strong and well armed. [applause]

This is the standpoint of the USSR and of our whole community, which was strikingly characterized by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union, he said, would not be intimidated by anybody. Our strengths and our possibilities are tremendous. We and our allies will always be in a position to defend ourselves and to ward off any hostile attack. Nobody will succeed in provoking us, added Comrade Brezhnev, because we, our parties, states and armies unitedly and circumspectly oppose the West's war hysteria with the doctrine of the consistent struggle for peace and security in the world.

Thus, dear comrades, we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, marked by strong collective strength, and we celebrate this day with our own motivated optimism. [end recording]

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU201007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 80 p 2

["Petr Demichev Concludes Visit"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, as well as Vasil Shauro, head of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who visited the GDR for the Days of Friendship and Culture of the USSR, departed for home from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on Thursday, 15 May. The Soviet guests were cordially seen off by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hans Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture; and by Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Culture Department of the SED Central Committee.

On Thursday, the delegation under the leadership of Petr Demichev visited the castles of Cecilienhof and Sanssouci. At a farewell dinner in Klein-Machnow, Kurt Hager evaluated the Days of Friendship and Culture of the USSR as a significant event. He expressed thanks for the grand program and the performances of Soviet troupes and artists in the GDR. Petr Demichev expressed to the GDR party-state leadership his gratitude for the preparation and organization of the culture days. The delegation was impressed by the achievements of the cultural workers in the GDR, he said. The Soviet color film "Moscow Does Not Believe the Tears" was festively shown at the Berlin International film theater on the occasion of the culture days on Thursday.

TRADE EXPANSION WITH SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

AU191300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 May 80 p 2

["Further GDR-USSR Trade Expansion Discussed; Talks With Werner Krolikowski"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Friday, 16 May, B.G. Gordeyev, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, and S. Y. Sarukhanov, USSR deputy trade minister. Problems related to the further development and deepening of trade relations between the GDR and the USSR were discussed on the occasion. The talks took place in the spirit of friendship and cooperation.

BISHOP NATHO INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW191347 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Eberhard Natho, bishop of the Evangelical Land Church of Anhalt--date and place not given]

[Text] WELT: What concrete improvements for the people in both parts of Germany does the Evangelical Church expect to materialize from a Schmidt-Honecker meeting?

Natho: We hope that the existing relations will be confirmed and strengthened. The first expectation is that it ought to be firmly agreed that the relations between both German states will not be involved in new tensions. In addition, there are a number of wishes. We hope that meetings between people in both parts of Germany will become less complicated and simpler. It cannot be my task to make a concrete suggestion, because a church president is not a politician. But it is quite obvious that the wish exists to decrease the age limit of those who want to travel.

WELT: Would it not be important for the GDR itself to have more content citizens than heretofore?

Natho: Yes, certainly. At any rate, it is important for every state that its citizens not only face tasks, but the internal and external approach they take to handle these tasks is also important. I think it is important for our state to understand that we have special relations with the other German state. It is understandable that for the almost quarter of a century of not being recognized, the GDR wanted to set its own limits. But I think I see signs indicating that we are stressing more strongly today that we must achieve sensible and factual mutual relations.

WELT: Do you think that this will apply also for the era after Honecker?

Natho: I believe quite honestly that detente policy is a long-term program for the GDR. If one views its size, or better its "small size," its lack of raw materials, its geographic situation in this world, the GDR could not be interested in anything else. I hope and I am also convinced that this policy will be continued after the present State Council chairman.

WELT: In your report to the synod, you appealed to the political leadership "not to make it too difficult" for the people to live here. What could make life easier for a citizen in this part of Germany--aside from the freedom of movement of which he is deprived?

Natho: Primarily, I believe that a number of fellow citizens do not understand the official GDR propaganda against political conditions in the Federal Republic. Among the things that could and must be improved would be a more factual dispute between socialism and what you call free market economy. Many citizens I know do not accept the exaggerated polemics. They are also irritated by the fact that words and actions sometimes are not in accord. Polemics in the GDR press--luckily--do not correspond to the mutual action of politicians in both German states. I also believe that there are many GDR citizens who find it hard to understand decisions by this state, be it in the sector of public education, admission to institutions of continuing education, or with regard to rejected applications for visits to the West to follow personal invitations or clerical meetings. Improvements can be achieved here through more frank discussions on current problems.

I think that eventually every citizen has a claim to become involved in the difficulties of a state. I think that a more frank handling of our possibilities, which are undoubtedly much smaller than in the other part of Germany, will make a sympathic impression on the citizens. We should not pretend to be stronger than we are, we should much rather soberly say what is possible and what is not.

WELT: Mr Church President, you have been to the Federal Republic several times to take part in talks and discussions. What could the citizens of this republic do on their own to strengthen the Germans' feeling of belonging together?

Natho: During my visits I have found that there are many things published about the GDR. The people in the Federal Republic also ought to read the articles on the GDR in many big dailies of the Federal Republic and not react with a defensive gesture: "That is none of our business any more." I must admit to you personally that the fascinating way of life in the Federal Republic, with its being hectic, can easily lead one to forget the GDR. But when one returns again, one cannot forget the Federal Republic--simply because our politicians and our mass media name it and cite it over and over again.

Forming more friendly neighborly relations is tough work. It is my request that Christians and non-Christians in both German states ought to tackle this job over and over again.

LEADERS SPEAK ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD162124 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Speech by Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, at a 16 May Warsaw Pact anniversary commemorative ceremony in Budapest--recorded]

[Text] A short time ago the progressive world celebrated the 35th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism. The decisive role in winning this victory was played by the USSR. Scarcely had the guns fallen silent than the forces of imperialism began to forge a new, anti-Soviet and antiprogress bloc under the leadership of the United States with the purpose of realizing their plans for world domination. Four years after the war they brought into existence NATO which, by its activity, is threatening the peace of the peoples of Europe and the world.

In that period of growing danger of war and actions directly threatening the security of peace-loving countries, the vital interests of the USSR and the countries of people's democracy made it imperative for them to provide for their own defense. For this reason on 14th May 1955 we signed a treaty on the basis of which we set against the aggressive policy of imperialism the joint political efforts of the socialist countries and set up our defence alliance.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact is of outstanding international significance. Its organization, in the framework of which the Hungarian People's Republic is loyally meeting its obligations, has, in the past 25 years justified the necessity of its existence. It has fulfilled and is fulfilling its mission in a trustworthy manner.

Officials at Budapest Ceremony Listed

LD162144 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--A festive commemorative ceremony was held in Budapest on Friday to mark the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the defence community of the European socialist countries. The gala ceremony was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union's Central Committee, Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, all of them members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister, Janos Berecz and Sandor Racz, department heads of the HSWP Central Committee, Mrs. Nandor Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council, Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, under secretary of state in the Defence Ministry, and Pal Racz, under secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry. The festive presidium also included Colonel-General Yuriy Andreyevich Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty's united armed forces, and Colonel-General Vladimir Ivanovich Sivenck, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

The commemorative ceremony was addressed by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Borbandi Address

LD162152 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 16 May 80

["Speech by Janos Borbandi"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--To begin with, Janos Borbandi stressed that the basic aim of the Warsaw Treaty has been from the beginning to safeguard the independence, freedom and attained results of its member countries and to preserve peace.

Speaking of the historic circumstances in which the Warsaw Treaty came into existence, he called to mind that after the Second World War the U.S. worked out a strategy in order to shatter the forces of progress and socialism and regain the lost positions of the capitalist system. He emphasized: The socialist countries have always objected to the world being torn into military blocks. It is a historic fact that the blame for the formation of two opposing military blocs in Europe lies on the Western countries rallied in NATO. It was only six years after the establishment of NATO that the socialist countries founded a defense organization of their own , with the purpose to create the collective security system of Europe.

The speaker dealt in length with the far-reaching proposals that the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative body has put forward over the past 25 years, and with its political-diplomatic operations for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in 1975 in Helsinki. Janos Borbandi termed this conference as the only reasonable alternative in our nuclear age and an outstanding event from the standpoint of peaceful co-existence among countries with different social systems. A crucial part in its convening, he added, was played by the achievement of a balance of forces in respect of strategic weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

The speaker further observed that the international situation has aggravated regretfully in recent times. That is because influential U.S. groups have re-assessed the political and military strategy of their country, a fact manifest in postponing the SALT II ratification, delaying the Vienna talks on troops reduction, the 15-year armament program of NATO and the decisions concerning planting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and production and installation of new types of weaponry. The same is shown by the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign launched on the pretext of the legal Soviet assistance given to Afghanistan, as well as by the efforts to find new military bases in the Middle East and elsewhere and to extend the NATO's sphere of influence beyond Europe, with the detente-promoting initiatives of the socialist countries rigidly (?defined).

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party established at its 12th congress--continued Janos Borbandi--that the Hungarian party and the government have actively contributed to the fight for peace and they will continue to do so. According to the congress, cohesion and active stand by the progressive and peace-loving forces hold a realistic possibility to protect the achievements of detente and forestall the outbreak of a new world war. [sentence as received]

He called it reassuring that in the current international situation the Soviet Union has responded with struggle for peace and security to war hysteria and armaments race. He went on to point out:

Together with its allies, the Hungarian People's Republic favors solution of disputed international questions through political means. It supports proposals aimed at halting armaments race and attaining equal security. It is prepared to take any move that can bring global disarmament closer and it is working intensively for the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations. It invariably ascribes great significance to the proposals elaborated at the Budapest and Berlin sessions of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee aimed at promoting detente and disarmament in Europe.

The speaker stressed: The cause of peace would be greatly served by a soonest possible ratification of SALT-II as well as by the countermand, or at least by postponement, of the NATO decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles. This would furnish the conditions for further arms reduction talks based on the principle of equal security. "Our objective is that the next meeting of the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act deal, in a constructive atmosphere, with questions that hold promise for a headway. We hold it important that the meeting take a stand also on a conference to discuss military detente and disarmament in Europe," said the Hungarian deputy prime minister.

The Warsaw Treaty organization, inside which the Hungarian People's Republic truly fulfills its obligations, seeks no military superiority and has no intention of imposing its will on the other side which we expect to adopt a similar attitude, stressed Janos Borbandi. The policy of threat, blackmail and interference in home affairs could and can yield no result, the defense organization of the Warsaw Treaty is now even more capable of frustrating such machinations, because it has all the means to give, if necessary, a due response to the aggressive attempts.

The current political line pursued by the Hungarian party and government is the only correct policy answering in full the country's national interests. The Warsaw Treaty, which guarantees the independence and freedom of the Hungarian people, equally serves their interests and internationalist aspirations. Therefore, said the speaker, we continue to do everything possible in order that the trend of international detente grow stronger, the lasting conditions of European detente be created and that our peoples building socialism live in peace. The strengthening of our national defense serves the same end. We continue to devote great care to adjusting the preparedness of our armed forces, their political and moral profile, organization and weaponry to the obligations we have undertaken and the tasks we face in defending socialism. We believe in peace and have the strength to defend it.

General Csemi Interview

LD171928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Gyula Bereczki interview with Col Gen Karoly Csemi, Hungarian deputy commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and state secretary for defense, on 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The document signed in the Polish capital and the statement by the defensive military alliance were published in yesterday's papers. As the Western press organs have reported, these documents are being studied with interest in NATO circles as well. Col Gen Karoly Csemi, state secretary for defense, is the Hungarian deputy commander of the combined armed forces.

The Political Consultative Committee's session this week and the anniversary have provided the occasion to interview Karoly Csemi. First of all, Comrade Colonel General Csemi, how do you evaluate the discussions on Wednesday and Thursday and how do you see this past quarter century?

[Answer] This is a question which I find easy in part and difficult in part to answer because since Sunday our public opinion has become acquainted through the press, radio and television with the content and historical significance of this anniversary. I think that the session of the Political Consultative Committee, held in Warsaw on the 14th and 15th provided a good evaluation both as regards a survey of the past and with respect to looking toward the future, and it has taken important decisions.

I have been working in the leading bodies of the Warsaw Pact for the past 17 years. In harmony with the evaluations so far, I regard the significance of the Warsaw Pact as follows: Its historical task--which it has fulfilled--is to ensure peace in Europe. The fact that the people's democracies liberated after the Second World War have been able to develop and progress along the path of building socialism and that no theory, ideology or military force could restrain this progress, this is the historic merit of the Warsaw Pact. Thus, if we wish to express this very briefly, we can say the Warsaw Pact is the fundamental guarantee not only of European but also of world peace, an essential shield that protects us from all reactionary endeavors, imperialist endeavors, the goals of NATO; at the same time providing a fundamental means for the work of socialist construction, the freedom and independence of our countries. These conditions are present within the military forces of the Warsaw Pact to an extent that we can count on them in the future as well.

[Question] Comrade Colonel General you will go to Moscow on Monday to attend the Military Council's jubilee session. What is the function of the Military Council within the Warsaw Pact Organization?

[Answer] The Military Council is one of the fundamental organs within the military organization of the Warsaw Pact, it is second only to the Ministerial Committee. It meets twice a year. The commander is chairman of the Military Council and its members are the national deputy commanders of the member states. We regularly discuss those issues which concern the further development of our armed forces and which derive from the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee. In line with this, we develop yearly plans, determine joint exercises and study the decisions, goals and endeavors of NATO, particularly the recent marked increase in its developmental goals. On the basis of all these factors we determine those issues and approve those recommendations which are necessary to ensure that the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, both as a combined force and as national armies, meet the requirements placed on them.

[Question] Is there military order at the sessions of the Military Council and are these discussions characterized by a democratic, parliamentary procedure?

[Answer] Naturally, there is military order. As regards the essence of the question I would say that, certainly, we discuss matters in a certain democratic style. This is manifested in the fact that we submit the questions on the agenda to thorough discussion, we evaluate in a many-sided fashion the significance of the common cause and the tasks which have to be solved in its interests.

Naturally, we also evaluate the possibilities of the individual countries and armies. In our decision-making we give the appropriate emphasis both to national interests and international interests.

[Question] Thank you very much, and if you will permit me I would like to ask you a personal question as well. You have mentioned that for the past 17 years you have dealt with the affairs of the Warsaw Pact. To which stage of your life would you allot these 17 years?

[Answer] Unfortunately, past middle age. If you mean this question as regards the essence of the matter, or if you mean it in terms of the feelings involved, I consider the appointment as national deputy to be a great honor bestowed on me by our people, our party and government, and thus I regard these years as part of the richest portion of my life, the portion most full of meaningful work. I am glad I can participate in this work and will continue to do everything to the best of my abilities in the interests both of our people, our peoples' army, and the Warsaw Pact.

PAPERS COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT DECLARATION

NEPSZABADSAG Commentary

LD181400 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--"The declaration which was accepted in Warsaw contrasted the carefully thought out and responsible guideline of the struggle for peace and security to the doctrine of war hysteria. It declared the common and resolute wish of the participating countries, that together with every peace loving country and social force they will do everything for the protection of the achievements of detente, for the continuation of the detente process, and for its expansion to the military field, for checking of the armaments race", emphasizes the Sunday issue of NEPSZABADSAG, which praises the session of the Warsaw Treaty member countries' political consultative body and the declaration accepted in Warsaw in its editorial article entitled "Peace and Responsibility".

The central paper of the HSWP goes on to point out that the existence and strength of the socialist world, its platform which rallies the believers of progress, the sober political circles, has and does play an important role in the fact that imperialism has not been able to break out a global clash since the end of the Second World War. "As it also has imperishable merits in the fact that on the continent, which was the starting point for two world wars, and where the main forces of the two opposing military alliances are present, there has been peace for 35 years", adds the Budapest paper, then points out that the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty, at its Warsaw session held recently, "undertook a responsible task in a highly responsible period. It not only evaluated the causes of international tension, which disquiet all humanity, but threw light upon the road which makes possible to save the achievements of detente and to further develop them as well."

The central paper of the HSWP emphasizes:

"A stop has to be ordered to the deterioration of the international situation, the solutions which serve soundness and peace have to be placed to the forefront--this is the political programme of the Warsaw Treaty. It is such a programme to which we can rightly expect a sober, constructive response.

"Considering this response, the responsibility of the European capitalist countries and primarily the United States is very great. Thus the world justly waits for the American Government to draw realistic consequences from the comprehensive proposals in general, and last but not least from that exchange of views as well which took place, for the first time in a long period, between the Soviet and the American foreign ministers."

"Time does not wait--emphasizes the appeal which underlines the seriousness of the situation and the importance of the time element and calls on the leaders of all the states of the world to meet at the topmost level and hold negotiations", writes NEPSZABADSAG referring to the document accepted in Warsaw, then continues:

"We know--and the resolutions of the recently held Brussels conference of NATO, which are aimed at sharpening tension, at increasing the pace of armaments well show--that we face stubborn, influential opponents. But we also know, and state with no less belief, that in spite of every difficulty, every obstacle, such forces line up behind the policy of detente in the West as well, which set limits to the real and to the long-range possibilities of international reaction. And even if we have to pass through a transitional decline, the firmness of the socialist countries, the persistent struggle of the peace loving masses, the soberness of the partners and their consistent conduct can and will lead us through this."

"The Hungarian People's Republic fulfils its vital interests and international policy when it contributes to the realization of the common endeavors of the Warsaw Treaty. Everyone can be certain in the fact that our country--in accordance with its possibilities--will do everything in the service of this noble aim, so that our continent, which has enjoyed the fruits of peace for three and a half decades, be the continent of tranquility, of constructive relations in the future as well", emphasizes in conclusion the editorial of the central paper of the HSWP.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Commentary

AU191245 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 May 80 p 3

[Editorial article: "Responsibility"]

[Text] Aware of their responsibility to their own people and the peoples of the world, the heads of states and governments, parliaments and all social forces must make every effort to preclude the possibility of the unleashing of a new world war--this can be read in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries adopted at the 14-15 May Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee. Aware of this deeply-felt responsibility, the participants--the leaders of seven European socialist countries--proposed to the leaders of all countries of the world that they should meet in the near future and discuss steps to be made to prevent war and liquidate the hotbeds of international tension. Such a meeting could constitute the best path to mutual understanding and firm peace, states the appeal, which, reflecting the worldwide concern over the present situation, notes the means through which it could be resolved: The need to take advantage of as yet unutilized possibilities and to benefit from historical experiences.

For the Warsaw Pact and its member countries, including us, one of those historical experiences is the fact that one must represent a consistent and principled position in the struggle for peace, security and detente, a position in which insuring the security of our peoples must be coupled with displaying good will, with a creative attitude and with bold initiative. [paragraph continues]

These have made possible the initiation and further development of the worldwide--including the European--detente process and they are enabling us, also today, to avoid being plunged into--even on the pretext of a misconstrued complacency--the blind alley of tension, which is again being encountered in international politics.

Bold initiative, a sense of reality and observance of the lawful interests and legitimate rights of others dictated the content and spirit of the declaration issued on the conference.

Continuing the line of the Warsaw Pact's entire 25-year peace-building policy, the declaration presents proposals that are adapted to the situation that has arisen for reasons for which the participating countries cannot be blamed, proposals that take factors of this situation, as the new reality, into consideration. The entire world can see that a sober tone and the endeavor to await a solution constitute the response of the socialist countries to belligerence and accusations. They do not pursue a policy of withdrawing their outstretched hand. They cannot do so, because sober-mindedness dictates that one must accept responsibility for the affairs of the world.

To turn to social issues, this, among other things, explains why, although the Warsaw Pact is an alliance of European countries, its leading body cannot at this time afford to concentrate exclusively on European matters. Hence the proposal for a world summit conference and hence the conference's highly significant initiative that, to guarantee the safe and unhindered use of important international sea lanes, one should examine--within the framework of United Nations, for instance--aspects of limiting military presence and activity in areas like the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf. It is becoming evident to the world what a pricked balloon the basis of reference of the so-called Carter doctrine is. At the same time, if it is carried to its ultimate conclusion, the initiative would at least reassuringly guarantee the safety of the coastal peoples and, above all, it would extract many of the poisonous fangs of international politics.

Similar objectives are pursued by the declaration, when, wrapped up in points 5 and 6 in Chapter IV, it reiterates the previous proposals made by the Warsaw Pact for the purpose of restraining and terminating the arms race, partly with a view to coming to terms at talks already in progress and partly to attain a substantive beginning of talks decided upon in principle but still to be initiated. One can clearly perceive the endeavor to ensure, through a simultaneous improvement of the European and world situation that processes strengthening one another should be brought about that can reverse the trend we are experiencing today: the activation of the supporters of the imperialist policy of strength and of hegemonism and confrontation.

As far as Europe is concerned, the declaration repeatedly and emphatically states that the Warsaw Pact does not strive for military superiority, that its goal is to realize military equilibrium on a lower level, strengthen trust among the European countries, reduce confrontation between the military-political groups and terminate the division of our continent. Repeating the political train of thoughts is no self-centered affectedness. Its logic determines the analytical reasoning with regard to the European situation of Chapter II of the declaration, the means of solution arising from this and Chapter IV's outline of a guiding principle concerning future requirements.

It is clear that the situation that has developed in Europe has non-European components as well. Nevertheless, one can do the most here for improving that situation. It is vital that contacts among the countries that participated in the Helsinki conference should not decrease but expand, and that the exchange of views, thoughts and ideas should continue. There could be several forums for this, in addition to bilateral and regional meetings. For instance, the convening of a conference on subjects laid down in the Helsinki recommendations.

The Madrid meeting, scheduled for the fall, could be a forum for expanding relations and elevating them to a higher level, and so could the conference awaiting to be convened, devoted to aspects of military detente and disarmament in Europe. Last December the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee had already outlined the possibility of coming to initial terms about this second conference within "Helsinki frameworks," that is, in Madrid. The present declaration proposes this in a definite form, by suggesting that, in accordance with Edward Gierek's initiative, Warsaw should be the venue of this conference and that participants in it should concentrate on confidence-building measures in its initial phase. Numerous East-West discussions are behind the proposal now made in a new form. It may suffice to refer to the latest talks between the Hungarian and French heads of state or the results of the talks by Andrey Gromyko in Paris last month, or to favorable Western reaction to the Polish premier's initiative. In the opinion of the Political Consultative Committee--in the case of good preparations, which would obviously include positive preliminary indications with regard to convening a conference devoted to aspects of military detente and disarmament--foreign ministers could also participate in passing the resolutions of the Madrid conference. Previously, the Western side contemplated a similar procedure--as, for instance, Helmut Schmidt did last year in Budapest.

A sense of responsibility, a sense of reality, the offered hand, a constancy of endeavors based on principles and an up-to-date analysis of the changing situation assure the forward-looking combination of continuity and innovation, to which the latest declaration by the Warsaw Pact countries again bears witness.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF IN HANOI FOR FRIENDSHIP VISIT

For Vietnamese media coverage of the visit of the Hungarian People's Army delegation, led by Col Gen Istvan Olah, to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, see the Vietnam section of the 19 May and subsequent issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH ECUADOR DISCUSSED

LD171914 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI)--Dr. Mario Aleman, first deputy foreign minister of Ecuador, has conducted talks in Budapest about timely international questions and the prospects of expanding Hungarian-Ecuadorian relations with Hungarian Foreign Under Secretary Pal Racz and with leading officials of the Foreign Trade and the Agriculture and Food Industry Ministries. The Ecuadorian deputy minister was received also by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. Dr. Mario Aleman left Budapest on Friday.

BRIEFS

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS--Dr Karoly Szabo, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Costa Rica, has presented his credentials to Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 May 80 p 8 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN RECALLS TWO VICE MINISTERS

LD191936 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Vice Minister of Chemical Industry Mieczyslaw Drozdz and Vice Minister of Engineering Industry Stanislaw Paszkowski from their posts.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Tadeusz Mackiewicz to be undersecretary of state--first vice minister of the materials economy. Tadeusz Mackiewicz, 44, holds a M.A. title in economics. From 1976 he was general director of the Polam enterprise of electrical equipment. He is a member of the Polish United Workers' Party.

WARSAW RADIO PRAISES FRENCH, SOVIET MEETING

LD191652 Warsaw in French to Europe 1530 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The news of the day was the communique of 18 May announcing the arrival in Warsaw of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic.

This is the first summit meeting between the Soviet leader and a leading Western leader since the worsening of the international situation. The very fact that this meeting has taken place is optimistic. A few days ago, the ministers of foreign affairs of several countries met in Vienna on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty with Austria. Soviet Minister Andrey Gromyko had a long talk with Edmund Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state. A visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Moscow was announced recently. At the Eighth PZPR Congress, First Secretary Edward Gierek stressed the need to continue the East-West dialogue. It is a dialogue which is always necessary and useful, but which in difficult times is an absolute necessity.

We are particularly pleased to see that the leaders of the Soviet Union and France are meeting on Polish territory. We are linked to the Soviet Union by bonds of friendship and alliance, and fraternal cooperation in every field. Jointly with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, Poland is sparing no effort to ensure peace, detente and cooperation for Europe.

We are united with France by traditions of friendship and cultural links, and by numerous common interests in the past and today. France took the initiative in the West for the policy of detente. It was the first Western country to recognize our western frontier.

This is a meeting of the leaders of two great countries: a socialist power and France. They are permanent members of the Security Council and countries which belonged to the anti-Hitler coalition front. The Polish people welcome with deep satisfaction the fact that this meeting is taking place in Poland. This is a fact which is symbolic, because of our country's history, its links with the USSR and France, its geographical situation and finally because of the committed attitude demonstrated by our state in the (?development) in every way of the policy of detente and European cooperation. We hope that these talks will bring progress to mutual comprehension of the problems discussed, especially about the measures which must be taken urgently in order to invigorate the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe. We think that not only the Polish people but all progressive opinion in the world expects such results from this meeting.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI CONGRATULATE POPE ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU191616 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17/18 May 80 p 1

[Text] PAP--On the occasion of the 60th birthday of Pope John Paul II on 18 May, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Edward Babiuch sent him the following message:

On the jubilee birthday of your Holiness, we send you cordial greetings and best wishes from your fatherland on behalf of the people and the highest state authorities.

The Polish people, who had to go through the horrors of the war and Hitlerite occupation, and who are known and admired in the world for their heroism in the struggle for freedom and their titantic efforts to rebuild and develop their country, are gratified that their son, who is the helm of the church, continues with such passion to warn against the forces of war, to protest against poverty and injustice, and to develop efforts in favor of peace, detente and international cooperation.

We are pleased that there is a significant convergence between the ideas and actions professed by Your Holiness and by the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic. Concern for the socialist fatherland's security and favorable development now unites all the Polish people and encourages the church's cooperation with the state in implementing our great national aims.

We are convinced that Poland's relations with the Holy See will continue to develop favorably. We wish Your Holiness good health, strength and every prosperity in your service for the common good.

BABIUCH CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S VERDET ON BIRTHDAY

LD112256 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 May, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch has sent a congratulatory message to Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet on the occasion of his 55th birthday falling today.

GIEREK, BABIUCH PARTICIPATE IN PARTY WORKDAY

LD190145 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May, PAP--The general support for the 8th party congress resolutions has been manifested today, a day of the party voluntary work. Taking part in works of socio-economic importance, members and candidates to the over 3-million Polish United Workers' Party manifested the strength, unity and high discipline of party ranks.

Like in the past years, non-party members, as well as members of the democratic and peasants' parties, and especially the young people, spontaneously joined party members in their voluntary work. That was the day during which all Poles manifested their unity and support for the party programme.

The working class, the rural population, the working intelligentsia and all other groups gave an expression today of their creative effort for the benefit of socialist motherland, the supreme value of which is work in the conditions of peace. The reports that arrived from all regions of the country spoke of effects that enriched our joint achievement. In many places, the volunteers were ending the implementation of tasks initiated over the past few years, among them obligations undertaken to honour the 35 years of People's Poland.

First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and the PUWP CC party organization members planted trees in the newly grown botanical garden of the Polish Academy of Sciences near Warsaw, Europe's second biggest botanic garden with an area exceeding 250 hectares. Prime Minister Edward Babiuch and party organization at the Council of Ministers [as received] worked in the park adjoining Warsaw's Stegny housing estate.

Activists of the United Peasants' Party with Chairman Stanislaw Gucwa and of the Democratic Party with Chairman Tadeusz Hlynczak worked on a youth and children recreation site in Warsaw, now under construction.

In big cities, participants in the party workday were busy with clearning and developing residential areas, planting trees, shrubs and flowers, building playgrounds and parking sites. The party workday helped advance works on the construction of streets, roads and thoroughfares improving traffic and transportation.

Due to a joint effort, state of roads and municipal facilities have been improved in thousands of Polish towns and settlements. New bus stops have been built, and a lot of help has been given at the construction of sports facilities, nurseries, kindergartens and health centres.

PROGRESS, DIFFICULTIES IN FARM WORK REPORTED

AU141625 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 May 80 p 2

[Staffer's report: "Potato Planting Continues--Delays in Fertilizer Supplies--Spring Grain Sowing Almost Over"]

[Text] Our farmers have now managed to complete the most urgent field operations and, in most cases, to finish the sowing of spring grains. The sowing of corn, buckwheat and millet and the planting of potatoes are continuing.

The cold weather at the end of April and the beginning of May prevented the vegetation of spring grains and stunted the growth of grasses on pastures and meadows. The humidity of soil has been greatly increased by superabundant rains in some voivodships.

Because of bad weather it has not been possible to sow spring grains on the entire area planned for cultivation. At present almost 3.4 million hectares have been sown with spring grains. Only a few percentage points separate the farmers from completing the sowing of the planned spring grain area, which is larger than that of last year.

The sowing of sugar beets is continuing and the northeastern voivodships, in which cold weather reigned the longest, have most to do in this regard. Over 470,000 hectares--about 85 percent of the planned area--have been sown with sugar beets so far.

The area of potato plantations is increasing from day to day. In the second half of last week potatoes were planted on about 1.5 million hectares--on almost two-thirds of the planned area.

Farmers continue to sow corn for silaging on an increasingly larger scale. So far they have sown this corn on about 200,000 hectares, which is about 30 percent of the planned area. As usual, Poznan and Lesno voivodships, which traditionally cultivate corn, are most advanced in sowing it.

Farmers are doing their best to minimize the damage that the bad weather will no doubt have caused by delaying farming operations, but, of course, farmers cannot do everything. For example, the growth of grasses in meadows and pastures could be accelerated by fertilizing with nitrogen, but the trouble is that at the end of April the agencies concerned had failed to deliver 40,000 tons of nitrogen, 14,000 tons of phosphorus and 380,000 tons of potassium in terms of pure compound. Cooperative shops in rural parishes report larger sales than a year ago, but their stocks are very small.

About 30,000 tractor-drawn machines and over 20,000 fertilizer spreaders cannot be used by farmers for farm work because of the shortage of tires and spare parts such as crankshafts, connecting rods, crankcases and so on. That causes difficulties in planning the repairs of tractors. It is estimated that with the present deliveries of spare parts the agricultural technical services are able to repair and overhaul only 86,500 engines whereas 117,000 engines are required. Oil filters, of which about 1 million are needed, are also an important problem.

To insure that the coming harvest of grasses is efficient it is necessary to insure that all the harvest machines and installations that lie on storage sheds or parking lots are used for harvest work. However, although the deadline for harvest readiness lapsed a month ago, thousands and thousands of machines are still under repairs. If this situation is not improved, several thousands of such machines will not be put to use. There is a shortage of spare parts for cutting machines from the CSSR and for some thousands of other machines. Some of those spare parts should arrive from the GDR but, of course, our own plants are also greatly behind in deliveries.

BRIEFS

LESZNO VOIVODE RECALLED--The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Stanislaw Radosz from the post of Leszno voivode on his own request on 15 May. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 80 p 4 AU]

WRITERS' COOPERATION WITH MEDIA--The 16 May meeting between the Presidium of the Polish Writers Association and the Presidium of the Radio and TV Committee discussed writers' cooperation with radio and television. The discussion, which did not lack criticism, was joined by J. Putrament, W. Zalewski, J. Krasinski, J.S. Sito, A. Szczypiorski, J. Hen and J. Koprowski. Television and radio will soon introduce new literary programs, and will take specific action to promote radio and TV drama. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17/18 May 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC ACCORDS WITH DENMARK--Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, has visited Denmark for talks with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and Energy Minister Poul Nielssen about Polish-Danish trade, and the coal and energy situation in the two countries. He met with Minister of Industry E. Jensen about Polish-Danish industrial cooperation, especially in the production of cement, ships and food. The sides signed two documents: the Polish-Danish government protocol on the development of Polish-Danish cooperation in coal production, and the accord on guaranteeing interbank loans of 5 million Danish krone for financing the supply of Danish goods to Poland. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 80 p 7 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT 9-12 MAY

Dinner for Kim Il-song

AU121912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave a dinner on Monday for Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests included Premier Ilie Verdet, other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, other Korean officials attended.

During the dinner, that proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song raised toasts. The state anthems of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania were played at the conclusion of the toasts.

Ceausescu Toast

AU161915 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 12 May Bucharest dinner in honor of visiting DPRK President Kim Il-song]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed comrades and friends, I would like once more to warmly greet and welcome you to Romania, on behalf of our party-state leadership and myself personally. (applause)

We are glad that you had time to pay a short friendly visit to our country while you were in Europe. (applause) We consider this visit an expression of good relations existing between our parties, countries and peoples.

During our talks, we exchanged detailed views both on bilateral relations and certain international issues. I would like to point out with great satisfaction the upward course of the Romanian-Korean cooperation in various fields. There are opportunities for broad production sharing in the next years, thus demonstrating that our parties and peoples are unswervingly carrying out a policy of broad cooperation, based on principles of equality, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

On this occasion, too, we briefed each other on the progress of socialist construction in our countries. We learned about the latest achievements in socialist construction attained by the friendly DPRK people under Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership. We rejoice in these results and wish you increasingly greater successes in the future.

We discussed several international issues. This is natural in view of the fact that we are witnessing an aggravation of international tension. We have jointly drawn many common conclusions on the need to intensify efforts to halt the deterioration of the international situation, to resolve problems through negotiations and to continue the policy of detente, national independence and peace. We believe it is in the interest of our peoples and all peoples to do everything possible to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, in order to attain a new international economic order.

I presented to you in detail our concern with European security and with thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting due to be held this fall, in order to attain a policy of detente, peace, military disengagement and disarmament. [paragraph continues]

We believe that the attainment of security in Europe, where the main armaments and armies are massed, including nuclear weapons, is one of the key issues of the policy of peace, not only for Europe but for the entire world.

During our talks, you have dealt in detail with your concern with the peaceful reunification of the North and South. I want to reiterate on this occasion, too, Socialist Romania's total support for your policy aimed at peaceful reunification. We assess that the fulfillment of these aspirations of the Korean people is very important for the Korean people as well as for peace in that area and for the policy of national independence, detente and peace throughout the world.

In view of the seriousness of the international situation and the numerous problems that have to be resolved, it is all the more necessary now to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between socialist countries, developing and nonaligned countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. Of course, we attach great importance to the international activity of socialist countries aimed at detente and peace. At the same time we believe that the nonaligned countries also have an important role to play in promoting a firm policy of detente, independence and peace. We also believe that the resolution of international problems requires the equal participation of all states. But we attach great importance to the active participation of small and medium-sized countries in solving international problems in a democratic way.

I would like to point with great satisfaction to the fact that we have reached the conclusion that we should intensify our international cooperation. (applause)

We believe that the development of relations between our parties and peoples is in full accordance both with interests of our two countries and peoples and with the interests of the overall cause of socialism, peoples' independence and peace. In conclusion I would like to express the conviction that this visit to Romania will contribute to stimulating relations between our parties and peoples. (applause)

Please convey to the friendly Korean people and to Korea's communists most heartfelt sentiments of friendship on behalf of the Romanian people and communists. (applause)

I would like to toast the ceaseless strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

New and ever greater successes for the friendly Korean people in building socialism!

The attainment of aspirations for peaceful reunification!

Broad international cooperation, detente, national independence and peace!

Your health, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song (applause)

The health of you all! (applause)

Kim Il-song Toast

OW131955 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1817 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Bucharest May 12 (KCNA special correspondent)--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arranged a grand farewell banquet at the Palace of the Republic on the evening of May 12 in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet.

Present on invitation were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs; and Sin In-ha, alternative member of the WPK Central Committee and Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Romanian Socialist Republic, the suite members and officials of the DPRK Embassy.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government, and other leading functionaries of the Romanian party and state.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, guided by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, entered the banquet hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke first at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke next. He said: Allow me, first of all, to express thanks to you for the invitation extended us again to visit fraternal Romania.

I take this opportunity to convey fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the entire Romanian people.

We are meeting Comrade Ceausescu again two years after we met him in Pyongyang in 1978.

I am especially glad to see you again 5 years after the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries at this place in 1975, and I am convinced of its great significance.

On the basis of this friendship treaty, the friendly relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are developing to a very high stage.

Our friendship and solidarity are based on independence and our solidarity is based on complete equality and reciprocity.

Our friendship and solidarity is an example of the relations between socialist countries, I think. We took off much time for talks with Comrade Ceausescu during our current visit. In this course we reached an agreement of views on the question of the relations between the two countries and on many international problems.

I highly appreciate particularly the successes scored by Comrade Ceausescu in his energetic efforts for security and detente in Europe.

Under the complex situation today, it is highly important to ease tension and defend peace. To avert war and defend peace, it is necessary for the socialist countries, the non-aligned nations and the Third-World countries to unite closely into a broad united front and launch a powerful struggle.

We had a broad exchange of views with Comrade Ceausescu this time on the question of Korean reunification, too. As Comrade Ceausescu has mentioned it in his speech just now, you actively supported our people's cause of national reunification in the past, regarding it as your own, and this time, too, have expressed full support for our stand for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. I am deeply grateful to you for this.

The imperialists, of course, persist in their intrigues to create "two Koreas." But, there is the principle that one nation cannot be divided into two permanently. Korea will certainly be reunified by the powerful struggle of the North and South Korean people with the support from the broad sections of the world people.

During our stay in your country, brief as it was, we witnessed your achievements in socialist construction. Socialist construction is making a successful progress in Romania under the leadership of Comrade Ceausescu. We rejoice over your successes and wish you greater progress in your future struggle for building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

In conclusion I express my satisfaction over our current visit to Romania, thinking that it has contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

The two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Romania will continue to advance vigorously, shoulder to shoulder under the uplifted banner of independence.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song proposed a toast to the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples, and to the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The national anthems of our country and Romania were played at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

End of Visit

SK132133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1848 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Bucharest May 12 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Bucharest on the evening of May 12 by special plane after successfully winding up his visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, warmly saw off the great leader at the airport.

Hanging on the front wall of the airport building were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The national flags of our country and Romania were flying on the flag poles.

Thousands of people turned out to the airport carrying flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers to see off the great leader. Sin In-ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Bucharest and their families were present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, came to the airport. Farewell bidders enthusiastically saw off the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, raising the loud cheers of "hurrah," "Ceausescu--Kim Il-song!" "Kim Il-song--Ceausescu!" and waving high flags and bunches of flowers.

Present at the airport to see off the great leader were Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government; Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and vice-president of the State Council; Comrades Virgil Cazacu, Ion Coman and Ludovic Frazekas, members of the Executive Political Committee, and secretaries of the Central Committee of the RCP; Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and first secretary of the Bucharest municipal party committee; Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of national defence; and many other cadres of the party and state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him during his stay in Romania, firmly shook hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and warmly hugged him. Lovely young pioneers rushed out and presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the great leader Kim Il-song.

The special plane carrying the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song left the Otopeni Airport, seen off by leading cadres of the party and state of Romania and thousands of people, the ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy and their families.

On his way home the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stopped over for a while at the Urumqi Airport of the People's Republic of China. The great leader was met and entertained to a breakfast at the airport by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region committee of the Communist Party of China; Ismayil Amat, chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region people's government, and Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Xinjiang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Message to Ceausescu

SK132216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, upon leaving the Romanian Socialist Republic after successfully concluding his visit to it. The message reads:

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary [of the] Romanian Communist Party [and] president [of the] Romanian Socialist Republic--Bucharest

We have successfuly concluded our impressive visit to your country.

Upon leaving the border of Romania, I express deep thanks for the warm hospitality which you accorded us as you would do your real brothers during our stay in Romania.

A broad exchange of views between us during our stay in your country was very beneficial to strengthening the friendly cooperation between and concerted action of our two parties and two countries in view of the present international situation.

Greatly pleased with the fine results of our visit to your country this time, we heartily wish you bigger success in your future noble work for the development and prosperity of Socialist Romania and peace in Europe and the world.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [of the] Workers Party of Korea [and] President [of the] Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea May 12, 1980.

Communique on Visit

AU161445 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Communique on the 9-12 May visit to Romania of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea]

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from May 9-12, 1980 at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Everywhere he went during his stay in Romania Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality, a vivid token of deep respect and reverence, from the Romanian people.

Talks were held between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the successes and experiences gained in the socialist construction of the two countries and the work of the two parties and discussed questions of further developing in depth the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries in all fields and a number of international problems.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding and the two sides reached an identity of views on all the problems discussed.

Both sides pointed to the importance of the problems agreed upon in the past at several meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Both sides stressed the great significance of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic which was signed in Bucharest in May 1975 to constantly expand and develop the Korea-Romania relations in the spirit of complete equality, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual benefits, comradely cooperation and international solidarity, and that the joint statement on deepening friendship and solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic adopted in Pyongyang in May 1978 still remains realistic.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the continued favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries in conformity with the principles and idea of the treaty and joint statement adopted between the two countries.

Reaffirming their common determination to actively strive to implement the treaty and agreements, the sides pointed to the already signed treaty and agreements the [word indistinct] pointed to the need of expanding the intercourse and contacts between the parties and governments, developing economic and trade relations, tightening relations between the republic organisations and expanding cooperation in all fields including education, science, technique, culture and public health.

Both sides expressed the belief that the strengthening of the multilateral cooperation, friendship and solidarity between the two parties and the two countries fully coincides with the fundamental interests of the Korean and Romanian peoples and, at the same time, constitutes a great contribution to the sovereignty, independence and the cause of socialism and world peace.

Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, put forward the policy of realising the reunification of the country, the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people, independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any foreign interference.

In accordance with this policy, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced recently new proposals for solving the reunification question through dialogue and collaboration between the North and South.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, expressed once again the full support and solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on resolutely opposing the "two Koreas" plot, forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. They expressed the belief that the accomplishment of the cause of Korean reunification will contribute to the stability of world peace.

Exchanging views on the international problems, the heads of the two parties and two states pointed out that the current development of the international situation substantiates that the appraisals and conclusions given in the joint documents already adopted between the two parties and two countries were just and realistic.

Analysing the international situation, both sides noted that the fundamentally opposed two forces are locked in a fierce struggle in the international arena.

The struggle of the people against the imperialist and colonialist policies and for the consolidation of national independence is growing stronger. And the policy of the imperialists for the redivision of the sphere of influence is becoming undisguised and the tendency toward suppressing and exploiting the people and encroaching upon national independence and sovereignty is getting pronounced.

They expressed concern with the aggravation of the international situation, as a result of the imperialist policy of force and diktat and of redivision of the world into spheres of influence and domination, a policy which jeopardizes the national independence of peoples and the trend toward detente, peace and international security.

The present situation accentuates more than ever before the importance of strengthened cooperation and unity among the socialist countries, nonaligned countries, developing countries and democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for defence of peace and security.

Both sides emphasized that it is essential for all countries to observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs, respect each other's national independence and sovereignty and respect the right of each people to decide their own destiny and freely choose the road of economic and social development.

Both sides laid stress on the necessity of ending the arms race, realizing overall disarmament including the removal of nuclear weapons, disbanding all the military blocs, withdrawing the foreign military bases and troops from other's territories and creating denuclearized zones and peace zones in various regions of the world.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic for achieving peace and security in Europe and realizing disarmament against arms buildup in this region. The relaxation of tension in Europe is conducive to world peace and security.

Regarding it as one of the most acute problems at present to do away with the backwardness of the developing countries, both sides emphasized the necessity of radically transforming the old system and structure, establishing a new fair international economic order free from exploitation, removing economic inequality among nations and ensuring a rapid progress of the developing countries.

Both sides warmly welcomed the proclamation of independence in Zimbabwe. This victory of the Zimbabwean people was brought by a persistent struggle entailing heavy sacrifices and it is an event which opened a new epoch in their history.

The victory of the Zimbabwean people showed that nothing could defeat the struggle of the people to win freedom and independence and achieve economic development of socialism.

Both sides expressed support to the struggle of the Namibian people against imperialism and colonialism and for achieving the national independence and choosing a road of free development in conformity with their will and interests and resolutely called for the complete and immediate abolition of racial discrimination and apartheid policy.

The heads of the two parties and two states stressed that all efforts should be made to solve all conflicts and disputes between nations through negotiations, prevent the occurrence of a new conflict and normalize relations among all countries.

Both sides consider that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab lands it occupied in 1967, the Palestinian problem be solved through the attainment of legitimate rights including the founding of its independent state, and energetic activities be conducted to achieve a comprehensive, fair and durable peace in the Middle East on the basis of the guarantee of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this region.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the imperialist aggression and interference and all manner of domination and inequality and for the independent development of the countries.

Both sides highly appreciated the great roles of the non-aligned movement in international relations and its role in opposing domination and subjugation and bloc policy and in solving complex international problems facing mankind at present in the interest of peoples.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, reaffirmed the resolution of the two parties to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all communist, workers' and socialist parties and democratic political parties on the principle of independence and equality based on respect for the rights of each party to independently implement the political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in conformity with the realities of its country for social progress and world peace and for the revolutionary transformation of society. The two parties will continue to develop and consolidate relations of solidarity and cooperation with national liberation movements, with government parties in developing countries, with other democratic parties and progressive and revolutionary organizations everywhere, for a new policy of detente, security and disarmament, for eliminating underdevelopment, for establishing a new international economic order and for ensuring broad cooperation among all nations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the results of the Romanian visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [paragraph continues]

They manifested the conviction that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, will make a great contribution to the strengthening of unity of socialist countries and the international communist and working-class movements and to the cause of world peace, being a new event of important significance in the history of militant solidarity and friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Bucharest, May 12, 1980.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SFRY PRESIDENT MIJATOVIC

AU161847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist **Federal** Republic of Yugoslavia, which reads: On your election to the high office of president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I am conveying to you cordial congraultions and best wishes of success in the fulfillment of the highly responsible mission entrusted to you, for the progress and thriving of friendly neighboring Socialist Yugoslavia. I take this opportunity to express our high valuation of the friendship, collaboration and solidarity between our parties and countries. At the same time, I am expressing my conviction that in the spirit of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav declaration of November 4, 1979, the fruitful Romanian-Yugoslav relations of collaboration will strengthen and develop continuously to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace, of understanding and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

PRIME MINISTER VERDET LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

AU191016 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian prime minister, this morning left for Moscow on an official friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The prime minister is accompanied by the following comrades: Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Gheorghe Doglu, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CAZACU RECEIVES PALESTINE FRONT MEMBER

AU191853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1980--On May 19, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of CC of the RCP, had an interview with (Umar Qutaysh), member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who is paying a visit to Romania. The interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of opinions on the activity and current concerns of the RCP and of that front, as well as on some aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV-GISCARD MEETING

LD191742 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Although it is not unimportant how, through what channels and when the Leonid Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing meeting in Warsaw was arranged, it is nevertheless most important that a meeting of the two statesmen has occurred, especially if one bears in mind the old diplomatic rule that meetings at this level are not arranged unless there is hope of some sort of success.

From among all the countries of the Western world, France without a doubt has the best relations with the USSR. Not everything is in the tradition but far more a special characteristic of French policy both in Western Europe and in relation to the United States. [sentence as heard] It is easier for France than for any other Western country to tell the USSR everything it thinks and yet keep, in so doing good and friendly relations with Moscow. The USSR can do the same with France. Moscow greatly prizes Paris' stand in not following U.S. retaliatory measures because of events in Afghanistan and France's readiness to send its sportsmen to the Moscow Olympics.

However, the Giscard d'Estaing-Brezhnev dialogue has its limits, beyond which neither side can move unless there is a radical change in the Soviet stand on the currently most controversial problem in East-West relations--Afghanistan. Like other countries, France did not agree with Soviet action in Afghanistan, but this disagreement and the desire not to follow U.S. policy has made it possible for her to carry on a dialogue with Moscow even when others believe that this should not be done unless there are prospects of the dialogue being a worthwhile proposition. What happened was that the French condemnation of Soviet action in Afghanistan was more flexible and did not place in doubt contacts with Moscow, including top-level contacts.

It is certain that Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Warsaw has been much facilitated in the wake of the Gromyko-Muskie meeting in Vienna, which both sides judged useful and a basis for new meetings. On the other hand, it is hard to believe that President Carter had not been acquainted with the idea of the Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing meeting. Gromyko and Muskie probably discussed this matter because it is far too important for East-West relations to be hidden from Washington. In other words, the Giscard d'Estaing mission, although he himself is taking the risk for its success, is not his alone. After all, Carter himself has ordered the State Department to establish contact with the USSR. True, this contact could not have been avoided in Vienna but then no one made an attempt to do so. The Gromyko-Muskie dialogue was apparently not a formal one but it will not be the last, the way things are standing now, because after several months of crisis in the relations between the superpowers both East and West feel the need to do something toward saving the threatened detente.

Since the problem of Afghanistan is the key one that Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev will discuss, the question is quite logically posed as to whether there is any prospect of the Soviet Union's changing the sequence of its moves in the solution of the Afghan crisis. That is to say, and on this France as well as the United States insists, is there a prospect that a withdrawal of Soviet troops will begin? It is not easy to answer this question, except perhaps in an indirect way that the USSR itself understands the need for something being done in this regard. Besides, all the ideas mooted by the Warsaw Pact at its last session can hardly be taken into consideration by the other bloc if nothing is done concerning the Afghan problem. In this, in our assessment, lies the hope that the Warsaw Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing dialogue will not be in vain.

ADDITION TO SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON MUSKIE-GROMYKO MEETING

The following addition to the item entitled "Commentaries View Gromyko-Muskie Meeting in Vienna" and subtitled "Milika Sundic Comment," published in the 19 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page I 3, is from the Belgrade International Service of the Commentary Version broadcast in Russian at 1430 GMT on 19 May: On page I 3, the following sentence is added at the end of the third paragraph of the item: "In this connection, the Warsaw meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing can play an important role."

UN ENVOY CALLS FOR REDUCTION OF U.S., USSR PRESENCE IN TROUBLE SPOTS

LD161413 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] United Nations, May 16 (TANJUG)--The leading nuclear powers continue creating new nuclear armaments despite already having systems 50,000 AF-and H-bombs, pointed out Yugoslav representative Dzevad Mujezinovic in the debate of the United Nations Committee for Disarmament. [sentence as received]

He also reminded that the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member countries, which encompass one fifth of mankind, account for 75 percent in world armament expenditure which has already reached 400 billion dollars a year.

Therefore we must primarily address those countries and demand that they remove the danger which threatens the whole world, said the Yugoslav representative.

The Yugoslav representative said that, in addition to the ratification of SALT II and the commencement of negotiations on SALT III, the American and Soviet presence in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and other focuses of world crisis should be limited. At the same time he urged the withdrawal of foreign troops from other countries and the closing of foreign military bases and arsenals of nuclear weapons in "non-nuclear" countries.

Mujezinomic came out in favour of all conventions directed against nuclear armament and insisted that the demand for a total ban on nuclear arms set forth by nonaligned countries be re-examined. He also supported the proposal for a meeting of the Conference on Disarmament.

The president of the committee, Velodi of India, said that although all negotiations on disarmament had been suspended, the committee's task was to prepare the elements for a draft declaration on the second decade of disarmament.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES TIES WITH NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

LD192112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today, chaired by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium, the LCY Central Committee Presidium commission for international cooperation discussed the reports on visits paid by LCY delegations to the (?republic) of SRI Lanka. Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, also took part in the work of the commission.

Before beginning its work, the commission paid homage to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, with a minute of silence.

The commission heard the report submitted by Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who headed the LCY delegation on its visit to the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party at the beginning of April. The commission adopted the report and decided that the talks and the exchange of views held on that occasion by the delegation with top leaders of the Ba'th Party, as well as the meeting with President al-Asad, had pointed to the identity of views of the two parties on many significant issues concerning the development of the two countries as well as on international trends, and in particular on the activities within the framework of the nonaligned movement. The commission also agreed on the need and readiness of the two parties to continue to work on the promotion of mutual cooperation, as this represents (?an important) contribution to the further promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Syria, two traditionally friendly and nonaligned countries.

The commission also heard the report submitted by Dusan Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, on the attendance at the 11th congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party. The commission made a positive assessment of the presence of the LCY representatives at the party congress of that country. The report submitted by the delegation noted that the congress of the Sri Lanka Central Committee had adopted its program which is in line with its own concepts [word indistinct] regardless of the fact that the LCY has a different view on some strategic issues. The commission noted that this should not be a hindrance to further development of mutual cooperation.

During his stay in Sri Lanka, Dusan Popovic also had an exchange of views with representatives of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Party of Equality and Justice and the United National Party of Sri Lanka.

On his return from Sri Lanka, Dusan Popovic stopped for a few days in India, where he had talks with representatives of the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the Congress Party; the commission also assessed this as a positive contribution to the development of relations between the LCY and these parties.

The commission discussed the development of relations and cooperation thus far between the LCY and political parties and movements of nonaligned countries.

It was stressed in the debate that present day development of international relations was marked by increasingly pronounced aspirations toward full national, political and economic emancipation of states and peoples. Demands for recognition of and respect for the rights of every community to its ethnic, cultural and national identity, that is, the right of every people to independent internal development in line with its own needs, traditions and priorities, are also becoming increasingly explicit. As opposed to the policy of force, interference and interventions, it was noted that various disputes, contradictions and antagonisms should be resolved through equitable cooperation, by peaceful means, by strengthening peaceful coexistence and thus open up ways for the setting up of a new system of international political and economic relations. It was along such lines--as stated--that the policy and movement of nonalignment have been developing and today they represent the broadest and most authentic expression of an independent and non-bloc factor in international relations.

The original meaning, breadth and significance of the policy and movement of nonalignment was also confirmed, as stated at the session, by the conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned in Havana.

It was stated at the session that the nonaligned movement encompassed a very broad and varied circle of countries, from the point of view of their political systems and chosen paths of development. This is conditioned by the wealth of the cultural inheritance of nonaligned countries, great differences in the level of the economic, cultural and social development; and these differences are reflected in differences in degree of national consciousness and the caracter and complex nature of their social and political structures.

It was stressed in the debate that a growing number of political parties and movements of the nonaligned countries were adopting the policy of nonalignment as a long-term orientation of their countries, by proceeding from the knowledge that that policy represented an authentic expression of the historical aspirations of the peoples for full national emancipation, equitable international relations, peace and security as preconditions for independent internal development.

The session of the commission stated that, as opposed to other tendencies which aim at ideological monolithism [monolitizam] and group-forming, the policy and movement of nonalignment accept various ideological orientations as a fact and do not aspire at levelling out ideological differences existing among them. It was pointed out that at the time that the policy and movement of nonalignment were born, the declaration of the conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade in 1961 formulated in this connection one of the basic principles, that is, that the world in which we live is marked by the existence of various social systems.

Members of the commission also recalled the attitude of that conference, that participating countries do not consider these differences to be an insurmountable hindrance to the stabilization of peace, provided the tendencies for domination and interference in the internal development of other countries are excluded. Conscious of the fact that ideological differences represent a necessary attribute of human society, the participating countries believe that peoples and governments should refrain from any use of ideology for the purpose of the cold war, pressures or imposition of one's own will. Thus, it was stated at today's session, real ideological pluralism was formulated as one of the components of the active peaceful coexistence. With its open attitude to all forces and tendencies which contribute to the consolidation of peace, overcoming bloc relations and resolving topical crises and long-term problems in international relations, the nonaligned movement has grown into a significant international political force which precisely in today's stage of the exacerbation of international relations demonstrates how mankind can embark on the paths leading to peace, relaxation of tension and cooperation.

The LCY pays great attention to cooperation with political parties and movements of nonaligned countries and this is in line with the resolution of the 11th LCY Congress. The session decided that it was necessary for the LCY and other sociopolitical organizations to develop broader and more comprehensive cooperation with political parties, movements and sociopolitical organizations in nonaligned countries.

It was noted at the commission session that in its relations with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic parties and movements, the LCY will base cooperation on the manner stressed in the declaration of the Belgrade conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries and defined in the 1976 document of the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of European countries, along with strict respect for equality and sovereign independence of every party, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for freedom [words indistinct] various paths in the struggle for progressive social transformations and socialism. The struggle for socialism in a country and the responsibility of every party to its own working class and people are linked with the mutual solidarity of the working people of all countries, all progressive movements and peoples in the struggle for freedom and consolidation of independence, democracy, socialism and peace throughout the world.

FRENCH CP CHIEF MARCHAIS CONFERS WITH LCY LEADERS

ID191309 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 May 80 p 7

[Robert Decombe dispatch: "Georges Marchais Meets League of Communists of Yugoslavia Leaders"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 May--Yesterday, LCY Presidium member Branko Mikulic and French Communist Party [PCF] Secretary General Georges Marchais had a friendly meeting which lasted several hours. LCY Central Committee Presidium Secretary Dusan Dragosavac, LCY Executive Secretariat member Vlado Janjic, PCF Central Committee Secretary and Politburo member Maxime Gremetz and Central Committee member Felix Damette also participated. Referring to the sadness felt by the French communists, working class and people following the death of Comrade Tito, Georges Marchais emphasized that the funeral had been both impressive and simple.

These talks made possible an exchange of views on certain international questions, with special reference to the development of relations among communist and worker parties on the basis of complete equality and their responsibility toward their respective working class and people. Cooperation between the LCY and the PCF was also discussed, making it possible to restate the two parties' desire to further successfully develop their relations in the future.

During a fraternal luncheon following the talks, Dusan Dragosavac expressed his satisfaction with the good relations existing between the LCY and the PCF. He emphasized the LCY's desire to develop both its cooperation in all spheres and its bonds of friendship and solidarity with the PCF. As for Georges Marchais, he stressed how greatly honored the French delegation had been to represent the PCF at President Tito's funeral. The PCF secretary general reaffirmed French communists' friendship for and solidarity with the working class and Socialist Yugoslavia.

SRI LANKA'S BANDARANAIKE CALLS ON MINIC

AU181343 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 80 p 4

[Text] Sirimavo Bandaranaike, chairman of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, has called on Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Socialist Council for International Relations, and conveyed to him, on behalf of her party and on her own behalf, expressions of deepest sympathy on the occasion of President Tito's death.

During a cordial and friendly talk, views were exchanged on problems of mutual interest.

NARODNA ARMIJA REVIEWS BOOK BY BULGARIAN REVOLUTIONARY

AU181455 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 80 p 12

[TANJUG report]

[Text] In its next issue the weekly NARODNA ARMIJA carries a review of the book "Not So Long Ago" by Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, that was recently published by the NARODNA ARMIJA newspaper publishing institution.

The voluminous work of the well-known Bulgarian revolutionary, organizer of the uprising in Trun region, war commander of a partisan detachment, brigade and division and writer of many published works of different types, is a work of documentary journalism.

The author obviously possesses a refined sense for noticing details, and in addition he uses a wealth of vocabulary; he portrays characters in high relief more psychologically than physically, and thus this book attains all the characteristics of good literature. However, what General Trunski tells us through the pages of his book, with which the reader will enrich his knowledge is certainly more important. He tells us about the wartime situation in our eastern neighbor. It primarily concerns the organs of King Boris' profascist authority, courts, police, its executioners, village mayors, police informers and others, who in the service of the king and his Hitlerite fascist masters rudely settled accounts with all those who were not prepared for unlimited obedience and indulgence.

On the other side are activists--party members and their supporters, sympathizers and freedom-loving patriots.

It is particularly interesting to learn how the party mobilizes men in its combat units--detachments. Trunski gives a detailed description of it. He does not enter into analyses but rather sets forth the state of affairs and records facts.

The cooperation between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian partisans will certainly be very interesting for our readers and Trunski describes with much warmth, with what love they--the Bulgarian partisans--were welcomed by the people of the village of Crna Trava in which the Bulgarian occupation units and police frequently caused much devastation.

Those who carefully read "Not So Long Ago" will get to know many characters, human destinies and will gain in impressive picture of a region, and wider afield, of all of Bulgaria during World War II.

PRESIDENCY ADOPTS AMENDMENT TO PROCEDURAL RULES

LD191910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG)--Under an amendment to its rules of procedure which has been adopted by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, presidents of this supreme collective body, shall be elected according to the same order as applied until now in electing its vice-presidents.

The amendment, published in the latest number of official gazette, specifies that the functions of president of the Presidency is exercised for a period of one year by members of the Presidency according to the following order of the republics or provinces in which they were elected: Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Vojvodina and Kosovo.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, the present president of the Presidency, was elected in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Sergej Kraigher, the vice-president, in Slovenia.

From the amendment it follows that the republic or province which elected the member who holds the office of vice-president during one term, will next term fill the office of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

GENERAL CEMALOVIC DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF AIR FORCE

AU192108 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Interview with Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, granted to Azra Cemalovic; date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] Air Force and Air Defense Day is 21 May. On this occasion, Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, assistant for the air force and air defense, granted an interview to Radio Belgrade. The interview is conducted by our journalist Azra Cemalovic.

[Question] Comrade General, you stress the decisive role of Comrade Tito in the creation and strengthening of the air force and air defense.

[Answer] Yes. Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the armed forces, had a decisive role in the creation and the permanent combat strengthening of the air force and air defense. Even during our national liberation struggle he expressed a clear and determined position that our country and its armed forces need a strong and modern air force and air defense and he pointed out the great significance and role which this service has had in the course of operations and which it will have in the defense of our free skies, and of the freedom and independence of our country.

[Question] The creation and the development of our air force in the national liberation war is an original solution.

[Answer] We indeed provided a specific solution. The air force has been formed as a special service of the armed forces in no other national liberation and revolutionary war until now. Our air force was created on the territory of an occupied country and it began its operations as a partisan air force and at the end of the war it was, for that time, a modern air force armed with modern aircraft of all kinds: fighter, strike, reconnaissance, transport and communications aircraft. It had organized rear support units, courses and schools for retraining and supplementary training of pilots and other air force technical cadres.

Tito in his speech at the second session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] in Jajce said, "Of course, we now also need modern heavy weapons, such as tanks and aircraft." Primarily through the personal efforts of Comrade Tito, our air force was created within our army during wartime, which is a unique case in history.

[Question] In the post-war building of the Yugoslav Air Force, you adhered to Tito's principle to rely on one's own forces.

[Answer] The essential principle of Tito's strategy in the national liberation war was reliance on one's own forces. With the aim of consistent and full realization of Tito's request that we must produce in the country as many items of weapons and equipment as possible in order to get rid of imports, all opportunities were exploited. Repair factories grew out of small workshops and they were able to repair all kinds of air force and air defense weapons. Several aircraft factories also grew and they have produced aircraft and equipment for our air force and air defense for a long time.

In all our construction undertakings, our aircraft industry and the aircraft technical institute were directed and encouraged by Comrade Tito who stressed: Our scientific thought and construction activities must not stand still, but must constantly go forward and march in step with modern air forces wherever possible.

Through the entire period of the air force and air defense development, Comrade Tito pointed out that we should build brotherhood, a sociable atmosphere, morale, bravery and devotion to our country--such as prevailed in the partisan, proleterian and shock units--among all the personnel of our service. It is my deep conviction we have succeeded in this. Our air force and air defense could develop so rapidly, master all the difficulties and solve complex tasks in war and peace precisely thanks to the high moral, political and professional qualities of the cadres and all personnel.

During his visit to Batajnica in March, 1975, Marshal Tito set long-term tasks for us: Your most important tasks are, first, a struggle for high morale-political unity, ideological edification and direction of all the air force and air defense personnel in the spirit of self-managing socialism; and second, the necessity of high technical training of all the air force and air defense personnel with the aim of mastering your very expensive equipment and its use in combat operations.

In all his utterances on the development and the combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army territorial defense, Comrade Tito devoted exceptional attention to the organization and equipment of the air force and the air defense. At our last meeting with Comrade Tito at Karadjordjevo on 21 December 1979, he heard a report on some problems of the future development of the air force and air defense and gave directives on how to solve them. In conclusion he raised his glass and toasted "to our aviation."

[Question] Thank you for the interview, Comrade General. I congratulate you on the 21 May holiday, Air Force and Air Defense Day.

[Answer] Thank you on behalf of all the air force and air defense personnel.

LJUBICIC VISITS MUNICIPALITIES TO REVIEW DEFENSE READINESS

Kumanovo Visit

LD191758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Kumanovo--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje Army District, and Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, visited Kumanovo today.

In talks with leaders of Kumanovo's Municipal Assembly, socio-political organizations and garrison officers in Kumanovo, Ljubicic expressed interest in Kumanovo's social self-protection and (?defense) preparedness.

Vranje Visit

LD192340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Vranje--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, are in Vranje today where they visited the Simpo furniture factory and afterward met with representatives of Vranje municipality. Emphasis was placed on the resolve of all the working people consistently to carry out their tasks in the way they were taught by Comrade Tito, and on their readiness to implement all-people's defense and social self-protection tasks. A high level of training and readiness of all people's defense and civil protection in Simpo was noted.

In the Vranje Municipal Assembly Ljubicic and Stambolic had talks with representatives of sociopolitical organizations and organizations of associated labor on several issues pertaining to all-people's defense and social self-protection, and on development of the economy in this area. The guests were briefed on this by Dragoljub Mitic, president of the Vranje Municipal Assembly.

LJUBICIC WRITES IN POLITIKA ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD052058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--"The peculiarities of the concept of all-people's defense, taken as they were reflected in the war practice and in the way they are manifested today in the peacetime development of society, are in fact merely the best expression of the essence and of the social nature of Tito's authentic concept of the revolution," Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, says in a lengthy article published in a special issue of POLITIKA. "The successful application of the concept of all-people defense, which resulted in victory on the battlefield in the armed part of the revolution, and with the organization of all of society for defense in the best possible way under present-day conditions under which the Yugoslav socialist revolution is developing, has given our national liberation war and our entire postwar construction of society the features of authentic socialist revolution....

For Tito, the first and basic precondition of the working class's revolutionary ability is the existence of consciously organized forces--of a Lenin-type party and of "a party of the masses." This is a party which is ideologically united, organizationally capable of revolutionary action and, above all, has deep roots in the people....In Tito's concept of all-people's defense, military force is understood in its broadest sense. It encompasses all human and material potentialities of society and, through the combination of various forms of organizations, they are used in the country's defense. In the SFRY defense system--and the armed forces are the linchpin of that system--every man and all social structure, sociopolitical and work organization and communities, in a word, all human and material forces of society, represent the country's defense force. In this the physical volume of defense forces becomes total, and it embraces all the possibilities. Parallel to this, the moral strength of defense grows, too, to the largest possible extent," says Nikola Ljubicic's article in POLITIKA, among other things.

TANJUG REVIEWS TITO'S POLICY ON NATIONALITIES

LD182024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 18 May 80

["Brotherhood and Unity--the Guarantee of the Present and the Future"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)--In the whole of Tito's great era, in which all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia achieved their liberation aspirations and creative development as never before in their history, the policy and practice of brotherhood and unity has been constantly built into the indestructable foundations of the Yugoslav multinational community. Calling for a free community of all nations of Yugoslavia founded on a federal basis "and against all suppression and hegemony of any nation by another," Josip Broz wrote as early as 1936 that "the Croatian, Slovenian, Serbian, Macedonian, and Montenegrin nations should decide in a democratic manner how they wish to settle their mutual relations in a state community. The nations of Vojvodina and Bosnia and Hercegovina also have the right to decide on their relations in a state community."

How clear was Tito's vision. None the less so is the practice of brotherhood and unity which is the guarantee of the Yugoslav force and future.

Tito stressed in 1939 that "the Communist Party of Yugoslavia has conducted and is conducting a tireless struggle alongside oppressed nations for their rights. It has conducted and is conducting a tireless struggle for brotherhood amongst the nations of Yugoslavia, for the freedom and democratic rights of nations, for in this it sees the guarantee for the nations of Yugoslavia to preserve their independence."

Tito stressed brotherhood and unity of the basis of Marxist teaching as the only alternative to historic oppression, former disunity and dissension in old Yugoslavia, for truly "international cooperation is possible only amongst equals." This has been reflected right up to the present day in his tireless and consistent endeavours and struggle for equal relations amongst socialist and other countries and progressive movements.

"Creating the brotherhood and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia has organised the armed struggle against the occupier. It has formed partisan units in Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Slovenia and in other provinces; it has created the People's Army, fearless partisan fighters, who will inscribe with their blood the finest pages in the history of the liberation struggle of our nations," said Tito in fateful 1941.

The policy of brotherhood and unity and national equality "one of the powerful sources of our strength and the guarantee for all our victories," as Tito said at that troubled time, was that factor without which there could not have been either the fifth national conference, nor the opposition to the capitulation in 1941, nor the Yugoslavia of AVNOJ (Anti-Fascist Council for the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia), nor the events of 1948, nor the present delegate system, nor the present degree of development of self-management and production forces.

Tito always said that brotherhood and unity must be guarded as "a treasured jewel." He spoke [as received] that the essence of this lies in the fact that "the Yugoslav nations, our six people's republics, united voluntarily after the end of the war, but they had built their unity with their blood during the war."

He spoke that it is not enough to declare this, to declare national liberation and equality but also to prove it in practice. "The essence of the correct settlement of the national question lies in every nation individually having the right to manage itself. We reject theories of a ruling nation, however bigger some of our nations may be than the smallest republics. We reject the phenomenon of a ruling nation as non-Marxist and non-Leninist," said Tito in 1949.

The national question was fundamentally solved in the armed revolution in which brotherhood and unity meant that there could be no return to the old regime, for all our nations were beginning to achieve their centuries-old aspirations in a equal community, as the only masters of their life and their future. Josip Broz knew well that it is not possible to solve the national question definitively for once and for all. There are no recipes, perfect solutions. Life and practice make it necessary for national equality relations to be reviewed constantly, not only politically but also from economic and cultural points of view. It is necessary to work ceaselessly to create the conditions for the progress and prosperity of each nation and each nationality.

Of especial importance for us was Lenin's principled position on the necessity for recognizing the full right of nations to self-determination. This, according to Lenin, is the condition for and an essential part of a successful socialist revolution. Lenin, like Marx, underlined the class principle of a nation. He did not do this, however, independent of the recognition of the equality and sovereignty of nations. Without this, internationalism becomes a mere declaration, for in that case the necessary trust and class solidarity of the workers of various nations could not be achieved." With the victory of socialism, the possibilities are created for the consistent settlement of the national question and the removal of all forms of national subjugation," said Tito on election as an honorary member of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences [words indistinct].

Tito constantly insisted not only on the slogan of brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia but that it should be constantly reinforced and implemented, into which is woven his celebrated unshakeable struggle against all nationalism and chauvinism, egoism and narrow mindedness, bureaucratism and dogmatism.

"Of historic importance is the establishment of new relations in the federation, relations which mean the further development and enriching of equality amongst the nations and nationalities, that is the republic and provinces," said Tito at the Tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). "This is the basis for the further strengthening of brotherhood and unity, socialist solidarity, for the further consolidation of our multi-national community." He stressed that "the new character of the federation, such as expressed in the Yugoslav Constitution, demonstrates the consistency of the LCY and of all socialist forces in the development of relations amongst nations and nationalities on the bases which form the foundation for the whole of the social system."

Somewhat later, in 1976, speaking in the Assembly of Yugoslavia on the establishment of new relations in the federation, Josip Broz Tito once again stressed that the self-management independence of the republics and provinces has been asserted and at the same time their unity fortified. The republics and provinces today feel far more responsible not only for their own development but also for the progress of the whole of the community. This is because only in such a policy do the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia see the possibility for their full national affirmation and comprehensive socialist development.

At the Eleventh LCY Congress, Tito expressed the sentiments and aspirations of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, of all the workers and citizens of Yugoslavia with the famous words:

"The strength of Yugoslavia lies in the heroism and resolution of its nations and nationalities, which have been forged throughout history and have withstood the test in the greatest trial of the liberation war."

"The strength lives in their unity and in the consciousness that in today's world--where force has not yet given way to reason--unity is the condition not only for prosperity but also for our survival..."

Therefore, if it is true that every country has something which it holds sacrosanct, then in Yugoslavia this is brotherhood and unity.

SLOVENE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDIUM VIEWS POST-TITO TASKS

AU191825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 80 p 7

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 12 May--Before passing on to regular business, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia at its regular session today paid homage to Comrade Tito. "Tito is no longer with us, but his work, socialist self-management and the achievements on which it is built have remained. What has remained is Yugoslavia's constant, independent and sovereign international position, again confirmed by the participation of so many foreign delegations at the funeral; nonalignemnt has remained," Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, said.

"We are determined and able to further develop the socioeconomic and material foundations which will enable the working people to freely and independently express and realize their interests within the framework of self-managing democracy, to link individual interests with the common ones, and to link personal freedoms and rights with responsibility toward other people and society, regardless of where they work and create. In this way we strengthen self-managing agreements and social accords as a firm basis on which the unity of views on the directions of our development and the action tasks arising from it are being built from day to day in action.

"This has not been and will not be a spontaneous process, but subjective forces will have to impart constant motivation and act as a moving force in the progressive, democratic, social, cultural and other actions of the masses.

"We must put the stress," Popit emphasized, "on economic stabilization, the policy of development and the medium-term plan, which for all of us must become a program of stabilization. We must transform the broad readiness of all the working people and citizens to perform those difficult and complex tasks into tangible self-managing action. In all the basic self-managing organizations and communities we must harmonize our development plans with income potential and above all ensure a change in the structure of production which must make possible an increase in the productivity of labor, a lasting increase in exports, a more rational substitution of imports and especially a wider application of our own knowledge and creativity.

"The inexpressibly painful loss of Comrade Tito must be made good by all of us together, above all, through knowledge and creativity, new advances of Marxist thought as a living idea and practice and through an unbreakable linking of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice."

DJURANOVIC OUTLINES TASKS IN AGRICULTURE

LD161501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Novi Sad--This year's international agricultural fair in Novi Sad provides an impressive picture. I think that it demonstrates in a convincing manner the results achieved from year to year in the development of agriculture. This was stated by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, after inspecting the developing countries' exhibitions and other display areas at the fair.

He added that all the visitors to the fair can see for themselves the significant progress which we in Yugoslavia have achieved in the technical and technological development of agriculture, in the struggle for higher productivity of work and modernization of agriculture as a whole. The fact that we have achieved impressive results in production and with regard to the yields of wheat, corn, sugar beet and sunflower proves that the technical and technological level achieved in production is such that we may compare ourselves with the majority of the countries which have followed the road of modern agricultural development for a long time.

However, the following should be particularly stressed at this moment, according to Djuranovic: Discussions with representatives of our work organizations at the fair show that there is growing interest in association and in pursuing common interests on both domestic and foreign markets.

I would say that this is less than we could do to establish a more certain course of action in this respect, but it seems to me that indicators show that we have already set this process in motion and that now we are likely to be able to expect better results too. I must say that we have not fully realized our basic orientations with regard to the current medium-term plan, though we opted for a more intensified development of agriculture in our accord on the development of agroindustry. It is true that we have achieved major results, but highest investing in agriculture has failed to materialize and there has been no progress concerning the position of the work organizations in this sector, especially as regards the pooling of labor and resources, associating on the basis of the principles of income and appearance on the domestic and foreign markets.

This fair and the recent consultative meeting on agriculture, Djuranovic noted, further strengthen our conviction that in the next 5-year period Yugoslavia must define a more rapid development of agriculture as one of the strategic lines of development, but this must be done somewhat more ambitiously. When I say somewhat more ambitiously, the president of the Federal Executive Council explained, I primarily mean the export of agricultural produce and the transformation of the agricultural sector's balance of payments into a positive balance of payments.

Djuranovic holds the view that we should determine the policy and measures which would encourage the agricultural sector to develop in this direction. The needs in this respect are great and there should be no hesitation with regard to the further development of agriculture in the next 5-year period.

As far as this special show organized at the Novi Sad fair is concerned--the developing countries' exhibitions--my impression is that these countries' interest in this exhibition grows from year to year. The president of the Federal Executive Council added that the Novi Sad fair provides an opportunity to understand the developing countries' problems more fully and comprehensively. And moreover, Djuranovic holds the view that here it is also possible to assess the possibilities for promoting mutual cooperation among the developing countries. I stress this, he said, because the fundamental orientations of the nonaligned summit laid stress on the need to develop mutual relations among the developing countries. He specified that this means that, by relying on our own resources, we must make further efforts to raise the level of cooperation among the developing countries. The characteristic aspect of this year's exhibition staged by the developing countries is the fact that there is increased interest in greater business cooperation. This exhibition now provides an opportunity to understand the concrete projects and programs the developing countries intend to carry out and, at the same time, points to the possibilites of what the developed countries and our country can do in this respect and what they have at their disposal.

Noting that we have long faced the question of how to boost economic cooperation among the developing countries, Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic stresses the need for a fuller appraisal of what associated labor can achieve with its own resources in the new conditions. At the same time, he envisages measures and conditions which will enable associated labor to achieve a higher level of cooperation among developing countries, as regards both volume and quality. Cooperation and long-term contracts create a wider scope for the promotion of relations with developing countries. We Yugoslavs, hosts to this exhibition, should more fully analyze all that it shows and the experience which has so far been gained. And we must formulate our immediate tasks aimed at increasing the volume and quality of our economic cooperation with those countries. This is our strategic orientation and we must make a considerably greater effort in this respect in the next 5-year period, Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion.

'STABILIZATION' OF GROUND FOLLOWING EARTHQUAKE REPORTED

LD191706 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG)--Latest reports from the Mt Kopaonik region, southern part of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, say that the ground is gradually getting stabilized after the earthquake which occurred at 2103 o'clock (local time) last night. The first quake was of 8 degrees on the Mercali scale in the epicentre, with the magnitude of 5.7 degrees on the Richter scale.

The earthquake, is as learned, has not caused any human victims, although some people were injured, some of them seriously. In the villages in the epicentral region stricken most heavily many buildings are destroyed or damaged, in the main old houses. In some villages cattle was killed when stables collapsed. There are landslides, on the roads cracks in the ground, and water in wells is muddy due to continuous tremors.

In this region people do not yet return to their homes, not even to houses slightly damaged by the earthquake, above all because tremors are going on. This morning, at 0824 o'clock (local time), one somewhat stronger earthquake in a series of slight tremors, said by experts to be a result of the stabilization of the ground, was also registered.

In localities at the bottom of Mt. Kopaonik civil defence has been activated since last night. Measures for transport of food, water and tents to the population are being taken.

In the Leposavic commune, situated on the south-west slopes of Mt. Kopaonik, the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, civil dfense staffs assess that the degree of damage on buildings is so high that they must not be used until expert services check them.

Traffic on the road to the lead and zinc mine Belo Brdo in the north of Kosovo has been completely disrupted due to land and rockslides. No reports are available for the time being regarding whether it is possible to resume production in the mine.

DELO REPORTS KOSOVO LIGNITE PRODUCTION PLANS

AU182040 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 30 Apr 80 p 31

[Joze Jerman report]

[Summary] Experts have established that deposits of lignite in Kosovo exceed 10 billion tons. "We shall not prospect anymore; why should we waste money? Even the coming generations will not be able to use up this coal" said Husamedin Azemi, deputy director general of the Kosovo energy, metallurgical and chemical combine of Pristina. "Kosovo has enough energy for itself; he who wants it should pay for it. We need money, for 70,000 persons are registered as seeking employment, or rather more, for those with secondary and high education do not want to register as unemployed. For these people we must open up all the new strip mines, thermoelectric power stations and factories,and for them we must find work," Azemi said.

At Dobro Selo, annual production of 3.6 million tons of lignite increased to 4 million tons in the last 2 years. At Belasevac, annual production is 4 to 4.5 million tons. This year it will be 5 million tons and the mine will be expanded to 10 million tons annually. The lignite from this mine fuels the five power stations, Kosovo A, built since 1975 and generating 790 megawatts of electric power. The power stations keep breaking down, for "new untested Polish machinery was built into them." The low quality lignite dirties the boilers. "No proper remedy is found for the turbines and the generator bought in the Soviet Union, when they break down."

The Kosovo combine dries 1.2 million tons of lignite a year. It is used for gas production and for heating. In 1979, Slovenia bought 100,000 tons of dried lignite and has concluded a contract for a similar quantity this year. The combine also has a steam plant generating 1.2 million tons of steam for the chemical plant.

The gas works produce annually 480 million cubic meters of gas from lignite, which has a lower caloric value than imported natural gas, but does not contain sulphur. It is now used by the Skopje steel mill and the Pristina heating plant and will soon be used in Trepca. More gas could be produced if customers are found.

In 1979 the nitrogen plant produced 120,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer. At present the plant suffers because of a shortage of ammonia and would want higher prices for its fertilizer to cover the costs.

The construction of Kosovo B power stations was begun 3 years ago. The two power stations will be completed in 1982 at a cost of 10 billion dinars. They will employ 500 workers and generate 673 megawatts. Slovenia will buy 150 megawatts. "But the income relations, which everybody talks so much about, are still absent. 'In the beginning, Slovenia was not in favor of them, and now we are not,' Azemi says. 'But we see in the future only firm income relations, which means that we shall plan all future investments jointly, we shall invest jointly and we shall distribute the revenue jointly.'"

A contract to utilize Kosovo lignite and export electric power will be signed this October with a Zurich-based company involving Austria, France, Switzerland, the FRG and Italy. Investments of billions of D-Marks may be at stake. "It is a fact that our experts used to say: Let us first exploit the Serbian and Bosnian coal mines and let the Kosovo ones wait as a golden reserve for the bad times." Kosovo, however, cannot wait, for it has nothing else to sell. Talks on the use of Kosovo energy in Yugoslavia started only a short while ago. By the year 2000, Slovenia will need at least 1,000 megawatts of electric power from Kosovo; Croatia 2,000 megawatts; Serbia talks about 3,500 megawatts; Macedonia has not yet named a figure. Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro have no requirements.

Plans are prepared to open a strip mine at Sibovac, which has good quality lignite lying close to the surface, so that only 2.86 cubic meters of overburden has to be moved for each ton of coal. The Sibovac mine will yield 18 million tons of lignite a year. It will take some 7 years to open.

At present, the two strip mines producing 9 million tons of lignite a year have 16 excavators and employ 3,000 workers. The new mine producing 18 million tons will have nine excavators and will employ only 200 workers. New jobs will have to be found for others.

BRIEFS

SERBIAN DELEGATION TO FRG--A delegation of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia led by its president, Dusan Ckrebic, has left for Hannover at the invitation of the Lower Saxony Parliament. The delegation is thus repaying the visit which a delegation of the Lower Saxony Parliament paid to the Serbian Assembly in 1977. The delegation will have talks with the Lower Saxony officials and visit several economic and cultural institutions in Lower Saxony. It will also meet Yugoslav workers working in the province. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 80 p 10 AU]

KOSTIC WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR--Peter Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, on 12 May received Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in Belgrade. In a 1-hour conversation, they discussed the current economic-financial cooperation between the United States and the SFRY. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 80 p 4 AU]

INTERNATIONAL LOAN--The executive directors of the International Finance Corporation in Washington, a branch of the World Bank, has approved a loan of $32 million to finance the development of small businesses in all the Yugoslav republics and provinces. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 80 p 4 AU]